BARODA AND ITS LIBRARIES

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Frontispiece

H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Inglishia, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL. D.

BARODA

AND

ITS LIBRARIES

BY

NEWTON MOHUN DUTT

FELLOW OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
CURATOR OF STATE LIBRARIES, BARODA.
READER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD.

With Three Addresses on Libraries and Literature by H. H THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD, an Introduction by H. E. THE DEWAN OF BARODA, 34 Illustrations and Diagrams, Rules for Libraries and Library Associations, an Extensive Bibliography and a Coloured Map of Baroda.

BARODA

CENTRAL LIBRARY

1928

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

IN WRITING this little book, I have a three-fold object in view: to provide a souvenir for the numerous visitors to the Baroda Central Library, and a handbook for our own staff and for librarians, educationists and social workers who desire to know how the work of a large library organisation is carried on; to record the remarkable progress which, in co-operation with the people of the State, His Highness's Government has achieved during the past seventeen years in the provision of free public libraries and newspaper reading rooms in town and village; and, finally, to offer a modest contribution to the scanty literature of library economy and bibliography in India.

A collection of His Highness's speeches, printed for private circulation, came into my hands as the final sheets of this work were passing through the press, and I could not resist the temptation of enriching it by reprinting three of the addresses which deal with libraries and literature. They will, I am sure, be read with pleasure and profit by all concerned with library work, giving, as they do, the views of a library pioneer on the necessity for professional training, the importance of studying, cultivating and preserving the Indian vernacular literatures, and the manner and spirit in which librarians should render service to the public.

In order to make the book more acceptable to the general reader, some of the statistical and other details intended primarily for my fellow-librarians have been relegated to the appendices.

I am frequently asked for appropriate library rules, for a classification scheme suitable for vernacular books, and for a list of the games and occupations found in our Children's

Playroom. This and similar information will be found in the latter part of the work. Again, some inexperienced librarians find a difficulty, when compiling their annual reports, in setting out the information needed to show exactly what their libraries are doing, how they are growing and the manner in which their budget is expended. The form in which our statistical tables are cast is founded on those in general use in American and British libraries, but it has been modified to suit local needs and conditions. Every library ought in its annual report to publish at least the number of books lent out for home reading, the number of the registered borrowers, the accessions by purchase and gift, and the total expenditure, including money spent on staff, and in the purchase and binding of books and periodicals.

The Central Library has been fortunate enough to acquire the Library of the Seminar for the Comparative Study of Religion, collected by Professor A. G. Widgery, M. A. when he was Professor of Philosophy in the Baroda College. This is a well selected and representative collection of some 700 volumes.

It has been suggested that each library ought to try and make a fairly complete collection of literature on at least one subject. In Baroda we have chosen Bibliography and Library Economy as our "pet" subjects, and a select catalogue of our books on these topics is given in Appendix XXVIII.

In this connection I should like to recommend what I consider the most useful works which a library aspirant ought to study, and which the practical librarian ought to have on his desk for constant reference. The following books will form a good nucleus which may be expanded from time to time according to his need.

Dickinson (*A.D.*) " Punjab library primer. " This work, which is clearly and simply written, is from the pen of the American expert who re-organised the library of the Punjab University, classified it by the " Dewey " system, and gave a course of lectures on library economy for a few years.

Dana (J. C.) "Library primer." An excellent work by a veteran librarian, full of practical advice and useful hints.

Fay (J. E.) and Eaton (A. T.) "Instruction in the use of books and libraries," "The Apprentice course of the Wisconsin University" or similar books by Stewart, Lowe, Ward, or Rice, which will be found in Section V of Appendix XXVIII.

Brown (J. Duff.) "Manual of library economy." 30s. Librarians might hesitate before purchasing so costly a book, but they may be assured that the money will be well spent, the book being written by one of the greatest library pioneers and experts of England, and forming a veritable encyclopaedia of the best and latest library methods and practice.

Cutter (C. A.) "Rules for a dictionary catalogue." This is recommended for perusal in the first instance as being simpler than the official "Cataloguing rules," which were drawn up by a committee appointed jointly by the American and the British Library Associations. Together with this or any other code, a practical text-book of cataloguing will be needed. Either Akers' "Simple library cataloguing" or Hitchler's "Cataloguing for small libraries" can be recommended, the latter being preferable because it gives so many practical examples.

Few Indian libraries have classified their stock on any consistent or scientific plan. Whatever scheme of classification the librarian may have adopted or had forced upon him, he must make a careful study of Dr. Melvil Dewey's "Decimal Classification," a scheme which was invented in 1873, which has been translated into many foreign languages, and which is used in more libraries throughout the world then all the other schemes put together. It is, I am glad to say, making headway in India, having been adopted by the following Universities for their libraries :—Calcutta, Benares, the Punjab and Delhi, the University College, Calcutta, and the Bangalore Public Library. The complete edition costs $ 12: those who do not care to spend so much money can purchase the abridged edition which costs $2. I understand that the publisher will supply

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In this connection I would recommend the A. L, A. (*American Library Association*) " *Catalogue*, " *1926*, *price* $6. This is a "Dewey" classified catalogue of over 10,000 books, with full descriptions, and annotations, prices and dates. A smaller and cheaper list of 1,650 books is "A Buying list for small libraries" by M. H. Pope, 75 cents. Both these excellent books, and indeed all bibliographies of the Association are compiled with a view to the special requirements of the American libraries, and may therefore contain some works not much needed in India. With this limitation all their publications can be *confidently recommended to Indian librarians indeed we* purchese nearly every book they publish.

The librarian should always bear in mind that his duty is not confined to the mere purchase of books for his own institution; he is often called on to assist High School and College Students and private persons to select books for their own purchase. This he cannot possibly do without suitable priced lists and bibliographies. Indeed, if his library is doing its work properly, the time will came when he *will have to acquire* the best and most complete classified bibliography: i.e. Swan Sonnenschein's manumental work "The Best Books," particulars of which will be found on page 132.

In conclusion, I desire to thank H, E. Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Chari, Dewan of Baroda, for the keen interest he has evinced in the welfare of the Library Department, and the progress of the Library Movement in this Raj, and in particular for his kindness in writing an introduction to this work.

NEWTON MOHUN DUTT., F.L.A.
Curator of State Libraries, Baroda,
and
Reader to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad.

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A LIBRARY FOR EVERY CITY.

I hope it will not be long before royal or national libraries will be founded in every considerable city, with a royal series of books, in them; the same series in every one of them, chosen books, the best in every kind prepared for that national series in the most perfect way possible; their text printed all on leaves of equal size, broad of margin, and divided into pleasant volumes, light in the hand, beautiful, and strong, and thorough as examples of binders' work, and that these great libraries will be accessible to all clean and orderly persons at all times of the day and evening; strict law being enforced for this cleanliness and quietness.

JOHN RUSKIN.

THE LIBRARY

——o——

'Let there be light! God spake of old,
And over chaos dark and cold,
And through the dead and formless frame
Of nature, life and order came.

Faint was the light at first that shone
On giant fern and mastodon,
On half-formed plant and beast of prey,
And man as rude and wild as they.

Age after age, like waves, o'erran
The earth, uplifting brute and man:
And mind, at length, in symbols dark
Its meanings traced on stone and bark.

On leaf of palm, on sedge-wrought roll,
On plastic clay and leathern scroll,
Man wrote his thoughts; the ages passed,
And lo! the Press was found at last!

Then dead souls woke; the thoughts of men
Whose bones were dust revived again:
The cloister's silence found a tongue,
Old prophets spake, old poets sung.

And here, to-day, the dead look down,
The kings of mind again we crown;
We hear the voices lost so long,
The sage's word, the sibyl's song.

Here Greek and Roman find themselves
Alive along these crowded shelves;
And Shakespeare treads again his stage,
And Chaucer paints anew his age.

As if some Pantheon's marbles broke
Their stony trance, and lived and spoke,
Life thrills along the alcoved hall,
The lords of thought await our call!

J. G. WHITTIER

INTRODUCTION

by

Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Chari, B.A., B.L., C.I.E.,
Dewan of Baroda.

THE LIBRARY movement in Baroda is part of a carefully devised programme of mass education inaugurated and developed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. In 1893 compulsion was introduced in one of the districts of the State; the system was extended gradually until in 1907 elementary education was made compulsory for boys and girls throughout the State. His Highness soon realised that universal education required as an essential supplement to it a network of free public libraries which would keep literacy alive and enable men and women in rural areas to have access to sources of knowledge not hitherto open to them. He insisted that "libraries should not limit their benefits to the few English-knowing readers but should see to it that their good work permeates through to the many," and that "vernacularlibraries should be encouraged" so that every citizen in the State "may enrol himself as a pupil in the 'people's university'—the library." With this ideal in view a scheme for free public libraries on a grant-in-aid basis was introduced in 1910, and to-day has grown up from humble beginnings a network of prant, town, village and travelling libraries which serve over 60 per cent of the population of the State.

The centre of these activities is the Library in Baroda–with its adjuncts, the Oriental Institute, the women's library, the juvenile library and the visual instruction branch. Then come the district and town libraries, 45 in numberwith—19,000

readers and 2,22,000 books. Lower down in the scale are 661 villages' libraries with over 37,000 readers and more than 2,50,000 books: while villages which do not own libraries are served by the travelling libraries section which, in 1926-27 circulated 418 boxes with 13,400 books to 123 centres.

To me the most gratifying feature of it all is the place the library fills in the life of the village. In my tours I examine boys and girls who have left school, to ascertain the extent of lapse into illiteracy among them, and invariably find how negligible this is in a village with a library. For, directly a boy or girl leaves the school, he or she becomes a member of it. The provision of a good building for the library was a favourite manner of celebrating His Highness' Golden Jubilee: and it often happens that the library building is the best building in the village, and serves as a meeting place for all local interests. Great as this influence is, it can become more potent for good if the movement continues to be guided by the high ideal which His Highness placed before it years ago. Speaking in 1912 at the opening of a library he said :—

"A library must be built up as men are built, slowly and carefully, and with due consideration of the work to be performed. This is an institution that should never die: an institution the work of which in the future may help or mar the men by whose hands that future will be performed, and we must look well to our handiwork that the generations to come may be benefited, that we may be honoured in the thoughts of our children."

Mr. Newton Dutt has been connected with the library movement in Baroda for about fifteen years, and its success is due in no small measure to his enthusiasm. It is, therefore, with sincere pleasure that I introduce his handbook on the movement to the public.

Baroda,
9th October 1928.

V. T. Krishnama Chari.
Dewan.

THREE ADDRESSES

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD

ON

LIBRARIES AND LITERATURE

ON THE PROMOTION OF GUJARATI LITERATURE.

A speech delivered by His Highness on the 7th of April 1912 at a Conference of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, a society for the encouragement of Gujarati literature.

MR. RANCHHODBHAI, ladies and gentlemen,—The proceedings and the papers I have heard have prompted me to say a few words to you, if I may be allowed the opportunity. We are all working together for Gujarat, and through Gujarat for India, and each one may do what he can to help. A literary society is the symbol of an advanced civilisation; and we may rightly claim full scope for such a society in this part of India.

Ages ago there were legends in India, told at the side of the hearth and in the hall. The bards who recited them wove into them their own fancies and their own thoughts; studied each sentence of the long tales, perfecting each word according to the lights of the times, and transmitting the finished story to their sons, who in their turn did the like. Then came the scribes, putting into permanent form the stories thus orally transmitted; preserving for the mature nation in the traditional records the thoughts and superstitions of its childhood. Last of all came the printing press, allowing the distribution of this knowledge among all the people.

A new country may possess all the mechanical evidences of progress, perhaps the artistic ones as well, and yet have no literature; for a literature is the growth of generations. Having no literature, it may have no literary society. Such a society as the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad may come therefore only in an advanced stage of the history of any nation. It may exist only in a nation having a history worth preserving, and

an ancient literature that has grown up with that history. Such a literature Gujarat has, and we have hailed the advent of this society, now in its eighth year, and are wishing it every success in its efforts to put in shape and transmit to posterity the thoughts of the venerable sages of Gujarat, the songs of her early bards and the records of the ancient lives of the people of Gujarat.

India, with her snow-white hair of venerable age, is served by many such societies, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati, strong and lusty sons glorifying their venerable mother, and rescuing and preserving the treasures of her ancient lore for the benefit of succeeding generations.

Yet to preserve the records of the past, to reconstruct with careful hand the literature of a bygone age, is but one of the many activities a literary society may have, although such has been almost the main aim of those started in America, and with a few exceptions, those in Europe as well. If a country has had an honourable past, as India has had, it behoves its scholars of to-day to see that she has an equally honourable present. If a country declines in its art, in its industry, in its mental and physical vigour or in its literature, that country is discredited.

It ill becomes our dignity, as an association, to record the deeds others have done but admitting that we are unable to do the like ourselves; only preserving the thoughts of those that have passed away before us, and not contributing our share to the literary productions of the world. We are the present actors in the arena of life; the sword and the pen have passed from other hands to ours. In our veins flows the blood of those we venerate. In our brains resides the soul that promoted our fathers to deeds of righteousness and works of wisdom. Let not our children say of us, that in our veins that blood turned to water, and that under our care that soul lost itself in slothful ease.

Of all the literary societies of Europe, the French Academy most thoroughly meets the demand for the encouragement of contemporary literature. This society, founded in 1635, discontinued during the Revolution, but refounded in 1795 as a part of the Institute of France, has carried on its rolls the greater part of the names celebrated in French literature, though not all of them It was founded for the encouragement of literature, not for preserving ancient writings, and its membership and prizes have been considered the highest literary honours a Frenchman could attain. Unfortunately, however, its influence has been very conservative, and has tended more towards forming an academic style and the writing of beautiful language than the encouragement of original thought or genius.

This pitfall we in India notice and avoid. Otherwise the French Academy is a model we might well strive to follow. It aimed to do, has done, and is doing on a large scale, what we of Gujarat are attempting to accomplish for ourselves and for India. Let us take as an example to be judiciously followed this same French Academy, the most famous literary body in the world, and let us see if we of Gujarat may not do our part towards making the world we live in better for our having lived in it

Far be it from me to discredit the description of natural scenes, the glorification of the beauties and the wonders of Nature :

> Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in everything--

but we have in the life of the people about us to-day, in those living round about our homes, a subject of the utmost interest to us and to others. The daily life of every class in our community; the life of the fields, of the shop, of the factory, of the home even; do we understand these, we here to-day ? And if we do not, how can we make them better ?

No people can attain to much as a people, or as a nation, unless they will co-operate for certain common ends to be attained; and if individuals do not know each other well, they cannot co-operate satisfactorily. So I say to you:—Study the life about you; think of it; write about it; strive to discover means of improving it Interest yourselves in the effort we are making to lift up every class of our community; not the men only, but the women as well. For, believe me, the feminine character, type of mind, disposition, is as essential to the building up of the life of the nation as the masculine element is. It should be equally considered in village affairs, or in affairs of the State, as it is in the affairs of home.

Another thing too, larger by far than co-operation in our separate communities, is our general co-operation as a nation. The first step towards bringing that about is a common *script* for the different languages of India. Such a script will clear away many cases of misunderstanding, and bring communities nearer together. But more important than all else is the second step, that will lead to a complete understanding and co-operation from Kashmir to Ceylon, and that is a common *language* that shall tie us together into one compact union of ideas and aims. If that is not possible, then the fewer languages we can get along with the better off we shall be. Each additional language restricts the dissemination of ideas and limits the clientèle of important books and papers.

If you will allow me to make a suggestion in regard to the building up of the present and future literature of Gujarat, I would say that the most inspiring reading for the youth of the present day consists of books about the lives of successful men. Not only great men, but men and women who have so used their lives that great good has come to their families, their neighbours, their communities, or their nations. Not rulers and statesmen merely, but people in the ordinary walks of life; people of the same class as are the young men who read about them. A young man may read of the life of a great

ruler, one who improved all the large opportiunities a ruler may have had, but that young man, knowing he may never himself be a ruler, will not be as interested and instructed by such a book as he would by the biography of one of his own class, who may not have risen to greatness, perhaps, but who may have made full use of opportunities to do good to his small community. The ruler he may venerate and adore. the other man he may imitate. The one example he may only admire: the other example may incite him to great deeds.

Remember one thing; impress it firmly on your minds—*Many great men of this world have risen from very humble origin.* Therefore, it is the humbler life we wish to study also to instruct, thus giving, if we may, to each and every person, however low he may be, the opportunity to become great if greatness lies within him. To preserve the past and ensure the future might be thought to be all that one society could fairly attempt with good prospect of success; and yet we are going to suggest one more sphere of activity that the Gujarat Sahitya Parishad may fairly attempt and carry through.

Whatever good there may be outside of our daily lives we wish to make an essential part of those lives. Whatever of good literature there may be in other parts of the world we wish to seize for our own benefit and that of our children's children. Our own literature first, of course, both past and present; but after that the great thoughts of humanity, that have done so much to make the world what it is today, in order to make Gujarat what it may be tomorrow. The best thoughts of other nations should be made ours: not through the dead language or ancient days; but in our own living language of the present; not through the cold languages of the chilly north, but in our own warm tongue which we drank in with our mother's milk.

Although English literature is not older than Indian, it is much richer in the variety of its achievements. There are a great many English classics, books that have lived from one generation to another, as there are also French, German, and Italian, that are as full of life today as when they were written;

thatare as applicable to life here as they were to life there; and which contain a message for us, as well as for others. Let us translate them into Gujarati, and thereby give to all our people what is now enjoyed by a few only. What body of men would be more likely to clothe those English thoughts in the Gujarati language than this society of Gujarati scholars?.

To be sure the mere mechanical process of printing and publishing may absorb more money than the completed books will sell for, but that difficulty may be overcome. To enable our people in the villages, towns and cities of this province to gain access to the best thoughts of one of the oldest, one of the strongest, one or the most civilised nations in the world, is a consummation devoutly to be wished and strenuously worked for. We are not so little that all the world may not be summoned to work for us and for our betterment.

I myself, as is well-known, have always been ready to help those who help themselves, as every ruler should do. If the Gujarat Sahitya Parished will translate those classics, and other European books, into good Gujarati, I will fulfil my part by extending every reasonable help, so far as in my power lies, toward their publication.

There is no more ennobling thing than the reading of good books; it leads men, along flowery pathways, towards earnest and pure lives. I am doing what I can to educate my people to the stage where they can read and appreciate great thoughts of the present and of the past, and the result so far has been very gratifying. But I would do more. I would bring to the poor man or woman, the ordinary man of the bazaar, to the common people everywhere, this wealth of literature now only known to the educated.

I therefore announce that I am organising a sub-department for the translation of such works into Gujarati and other vernaculars and their subsequent publication, and I am setting apart a sum of two lakhs of rupees from the Khangi Department, the interest of which will be used for carrying on this work.

Gentlemen; the proposal is before you. May I ask your co-operation ?

ADDRESS

TO THE BARODA CENTRAL LIBRARY CLUB

At a Meeting of the Baroda Central Library Club, on October 29th 1912 under the presidency of Mr. A. M. Masani, then Commissioner of Education for the State, a suggestion by Principal Clarke was discussed that a post-graduate course of training in library management should be provided at the Baroda College. The Maharaja, who was present taking a keen interest in the proceedings, addressed the meeting in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,—When I came to this meeting I had no intention of being more than a passive listener. I would like, however, to say a few words in support of the lecturer's suggestion of forming a post-graduate course of Library Economy in the Baroda College, of which institution the lecturer is the distinguished head. Such a course is badly needed in India, and the great library activity of the Baroda State makes this college the fittest institution to offer such a course to the Indian graduate.

There will soon be a demand for trained library workers. Many states are about to follow the example set by our own state in founding systems of free public libraries; and some of them have already written to me asking me to recommend competent persons for such work. This of course I have not been able to do, as I know that Mr. Borden is too zealous in his work of the Baroda libraries to spare any of his trained assistants for work in other States, however important that work might be. But as his zeal is so great, he might train others for the work who will extend it throughout India. If his ability to train men in his own special line can be combined with the like ability in allied lines possessed by the staff

of the Baroda College, an institution might be established that will work incalculable good in India, an institution similar to the one established thirty years ago in America, in which Mr. Borden was then a lecturer; an institution which has since been the chief factor in giving America the lead in library work.

This idea of a general library course for Indian students is not new. When Mr. Borden began his work in Baroda, information was sent to every corner of India that the State was willing, without charging any fees, to train people in library science. How that call was answered we all know. Few came forward to take advantage of what was offered. That was a great pity. Enough came forward for Baroda, but not enough for India. It shows that the persons who failed to respond to the call were not far-sighted and intelligent enough to realise the importance of library work. But now, happily, another era has begun. With Mr. Clarke and Mr. Borden working in co-operation great results can be attained and the illiteracy of the masses be much lessened.

The work in libraries should be divided into two parts: English and Vernacular. The advantages of pushing both are evident. English is necessary for the higher levels of modern knowledge, but the people at large cannot take advantage of it. The library should not limit its benefits to the few English knowing readers, but should see to it that its good work permeates through to the many. Vernacular libraries should be encouraged, and with this in mind I have caused the establishment of small vernacular libraries throughout the villages of the State. The people themselves should also contribute their mite towards the cost of the scheme. Nothing can be got without trouble. Knowledge cannot be attained without self-sacrifice. India is poor and its wants are many; but this is a condition to be resolutely faced, as other nations have faced it in the past and as many others must face it in the future. The people must rise superior to their circumstances and re-

alise that more knowledge is their greatest need, their greatest want. They must be brought up to love books, not simply attractive bindings or pretty pictures, but their contents. They must be taught to regard books as a part of their lives. Libraries will not then appear a luxury, but a necessity of existence.

For the want of mental sustenance we lose many of the pleasures and opportunities that God has placed at our disposal. All of our faculties are not developed. We must educate them and teach others to do the same. That is what libraries are for. The numbers who avail themselves of the opportunities offered may be few, but that should not discourage those who, like many of you, are workers in libraries. Your duties and responsibilities are great, greater even than those of magistrates and *subas*.* You are the servants of the whole community. You must induce them to read more and more books, particularly the children who are the hope of the future generations. Mr. Borden realises the importance of this phase of the work as well as I do, and I have no doubt that his idea will be well carried out by his staff. I have no desire, therefore, to labour the point. One other thing however I would urge upon you: the importance of the sympathetic and polite treatment of all readers, whatever their condition. I advise library workers to bear this continually in mind, as on this depends the complete success of the library work.

I may assure the members of this club that, though I may not be able to be with you at your meetings, I shall always be with you in spirit, for I am sure you are doing what I would have done, and in the way I should like it done.

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*Administrative heads of districts.

ADDRESS

TO THE

MARATHI GRANTH SANGRAHALAYA

His Highness delivered a short speech at the opening ceremony of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, a Marathi Library, at Bombay, on the 7th of November 1912.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Two years ago the opportunity was given me to lay the foundation stone of this building in which we are to-day assembled, which is dedicated to the benefit of the Marathi race Since then, I may say with feelings of gratification, that I have brought about the founding or the reorganisation of over 300* free public libraries in my own State; small libraries, many of them; small, indeed; most of them; and yet on their shelves are 120,000* books, and from those shelves 116,000* books have been issued during the past year. So from the standpoint of a fellow-worker with you, I may say that it is with the greatest pleasure that I have accepted your invitation to assist in the dedication of this building that is to mean so much to the future of the Marathi people.

A library is instituted to preserve the record of the deeds and the thoughts of men, for the instruction and enlightenment of future generations, so that those who are about to take up their share of the work of the world, their own part in the advance of the human race in intelligence, in civilisation, in power, may start from the basis of achievement gained by the countless generations before them.

The school teaches the boy to read, that he may know what men are doing and what they are thinking; it imparts

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* Since this speech was delivered, 16 years ago, the stock and circulation have greatly increased. For the latest statistics see Appendix XXXI, page 179

certain rudiments of knowledge that he may begin his life a little better prepared to meet the problems and the trials of that life than his father was before him. The college takes the selected few still further in the acquisition of the knowledge that has been gained by the slow and the painful work or former generations. It teaches the youth to reason, that he may distinguish right actions from wrong actions, right methods from wrong methods. It teaches him how to apply his reasoning powers to the larger affairs of life.

But although the school may start him in his life's work and the college carry him still further on, neither school nor college can take him to the end. To whatever end may be within the measure of his capacity, to that end *he must strive himself.* To reach that end he may mix with men of affairs, of the small though important affairs of his village or town, of the larger affairs of his State, of the still larger affairs or the Empire, of the greater affairs of the world. Or he may choose to cast his lot with the philosophers, with the thinkers of the age. But whether his mind inclines him to action or to meditation, he must first enrol himself as a pupil in "the people's university"—the library. He must saturate his mind with knowledge of the deeds of other men, that he may emulate them. He must study the thoughts of others, that from the basis of those thoughts he may rise to still higher flights.

How important it is, therefore, that this library, to which he must resort in preparing himself for his career, should be a collection of books well and carefully selected, that he may make no false start that must be corrected and lived down before the real work of his life may begin. How important it is that the collection be large, that his opportunities may be many. How important it is that the collection, be it small or large, be well classified, that the deeds of men like himself be ready to his hand, that he may fill his mind with the thoughts of others without waste of time or effort.

A library must be built up as men are built, slowly and carefully, and with due consideration of the work to be performed. This is an institution that should never die an institution the work or which in the future may help or mar the men by whose hands that future will be formed, and we must look well to our handiwork tnat the generations to come may be benefited, that we may be honoured in the thoughts of our children.

We dedicate this building for Marathi men of to-day; for Marathi children of to-day who are to be the Marathi men of to-morrow; this library, that shall tell them of the thoughts and deeds of the Marathi men who have gone on before them, and shall tell the thoughts and the deeds of Marathi men of to-day to men yet unborn.

Baroda and Its Libraries.

CHAPTER I.

The Library Department.

The people must rise superior to their circumstances and realize that more knowledge is their greatest need. They must be brought to love books. They must be taught to make books a part and parcel of their life. The libraries would not then be a luxury but a necessity of existence.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAD,

It is education that makes a nation, that teaches it to be self-reliant, and that enables it to achieve national ends.

H. M. AMANULLAH, KING OF AFGHANISTAN.

The Baroda library movement.

His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad is the pioneer of the popular library movement in India, the Baroda Raj having been the first to establish state-aided free public libraries in this country. That this movement has roused much interest is evidenced by the enquiries which the Library Department receives in constantly increasing numbers from educationists and social workers in all parts of India.

Development of Baroda during the past half-century.

The establishment of the Library Department was by no means a sudden whim nor an isolated act of generosity on the part of the Maharaja Saheb; it formed part of a carefully conceived scheme of popular education and culture which His Highness has been evolving ever since he assumed con-

trol of the administration of the State in 1881. Modern Baroda, is indeed, almost entirely the creation of its enlightened ruler; nearly all the agencies for social uplift and general culture in this Raj owe their origin or inspiration to His Highness. In other works* will be found the interesting story of the development of Baroda during the past half-century, and particularly the history of the introduction of free and compulsory education, in which the Maharaja Saheb can claim to be the pioneer. In this little book we are only concerned with the rise and development of the library system of the Baroda State.

Origin.

The Library Department was established in 1910, and is therefore about 18 years old. His Highness, deeply impressed in the course of his travels by the valuable work done by the free libraries of Europe and America, and by their tremendous influence on the culture and civic life of these countries, determined to take steps to extend to his own subjects the boon of similar institutions.

The first Director and his successor.

With this object, His Highness appointed Mr. W. A. Borden, Librarian of the Young Men's Institute, New Haven, U. S. A., as organizer of his Library Department. Mr. Borden was well qualified for this work, being a library expert of some years' standing; he was in fact a teacher in the first school of librarianship ever established—the one founded by Dr. Melvil Dewey. During his three years' tenure of office Mr. Borden founded the Central Library, set on foot a system of free state-aided libraries and reading rooms in all parts of the State, organized travelling libraries, and an agency for imparting

*See Appendix I, *Landmarks in the Educational History of Baroda*; also Sergeant (P. W.) *The Ruler of Baroda*, 1928, John Murray; Desai (G. H.) and Clarke (A. B.) *Gazetteer of the Baroda State*, 1923 (Chapter XIII, Public Instruction); and Pandya (T. R.) *Education in Baroda*, Baroda, 1915.

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H. E. Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari, Avergal, C.I.E., B.A., B.L., Dewan of Baroda.

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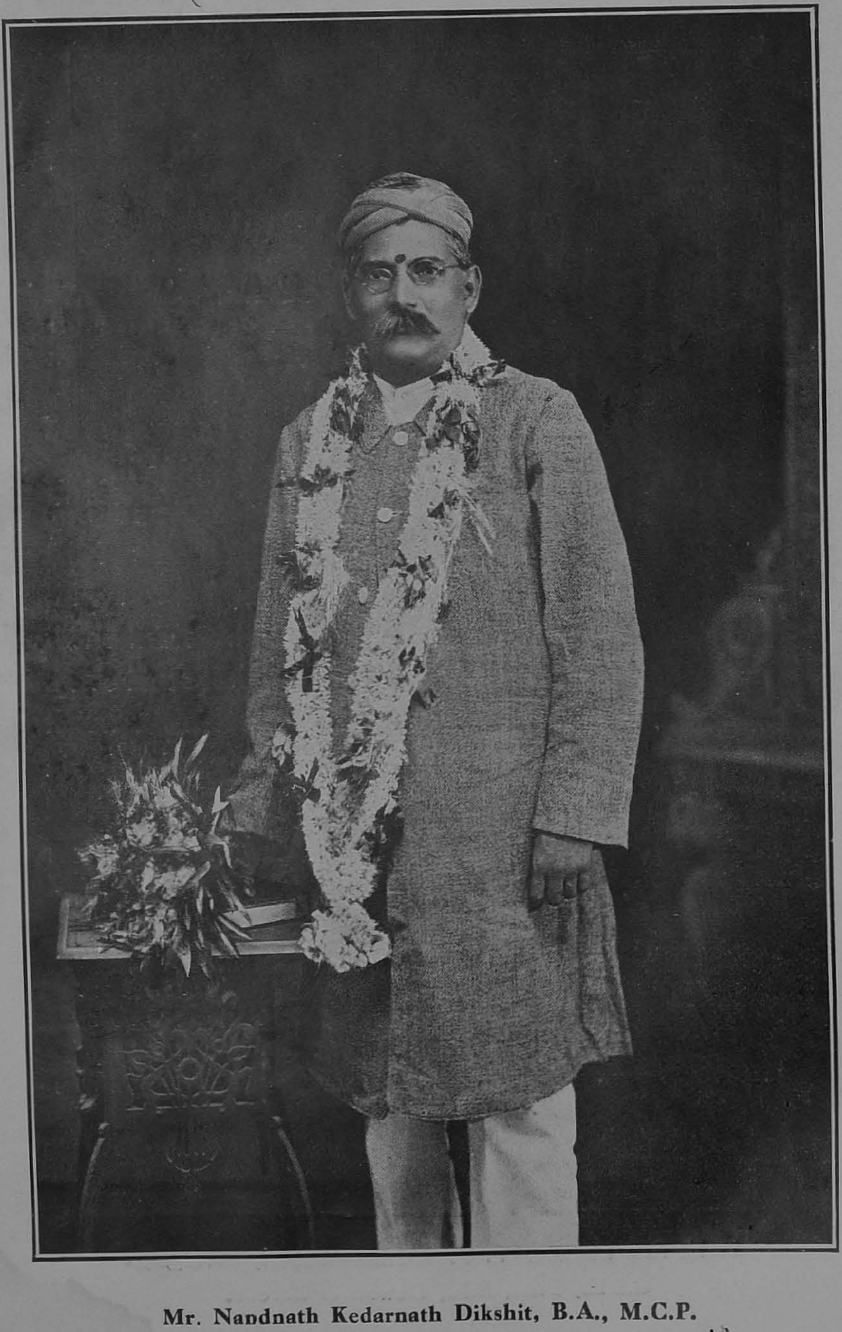

Mr. Nandnath Kedarnath Dikshit, B.A., M.C.P.

Commissioner of Education (Vidyadhikari) Baroda.

visual instruction to the illiterate masses. He also established the first library class in India. Mr. Borden was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, under whose able management rapid progress was made. The premature death of this promising young scholar in March 1921 was a deeply felt loss to the library movement.

A free library system.

One principle upon which His Highness insisted when organising this system was that all libraries coming under the scheme should be entirely free to all persons, young and old, rich and poor, of every caste and creed.

Staff.

The Department, which is under the general control of the Educational Commissioner, is entirely supported by the State. The staff consists of the Curator of Libraries, the Assistant Curator, 5 librarians, a head clerk, 16 clerks, a cinema operator, a book-binder with two assistants, and 20 menials.

Sections of the Department.

Its work may be considered as concerning:—(*a*) Baroda City and Cantonment, and (*b*) the State as a whole.

The Central Library, which is primarily concerned with the work in the Capital, comprises :—

(1) The general office and its clerical establishment;

(2) The lending or circulating section ;

(3) The reference and cataloguing section ;

(4) The reading room ;

(5) The children's and ladies' section ;

(6) The Mahila (ladies') branch library ;

(7) The book-binding section.

The Country Branch, which is in charge of the Assistant Curator, consists of:—

(8) The town and village library section;

(9) The travelling library section; and

(10) The visual instruction section.

Present location and proposed new accommodation.

For many years the library has been located in the Sarkarwada, the residence of former Maharajas, but it has long outgrown its present accommodation, and many plans for a new building have been proposed during the past 17 years. The proposals recently made jointly by the Public Works Department and the Central Library authorities, are to concentrate all the sections in two blocks of buildings facing each other, most of the books being placed in a stack-room to be built behind one of the blocks. This annex is to be a two-storeyed fire-proof building about 80 feet by 34 feet, fitted with four tiers of steel shelving. In any case it is absolutely necessary to remove this valuable stock of books to a separate building, the present one being wholly unsuitable and quite inadequate.

Sanskrit Section now the Oriental Institute.

In the statistics for 1926-27 particulars of the Sanskrit Section are included, but this Section has, from the 1st September 1927, become a separate unit under the title of the "Oriental Institute," and therefore, no longer forms a part of the Library Department.

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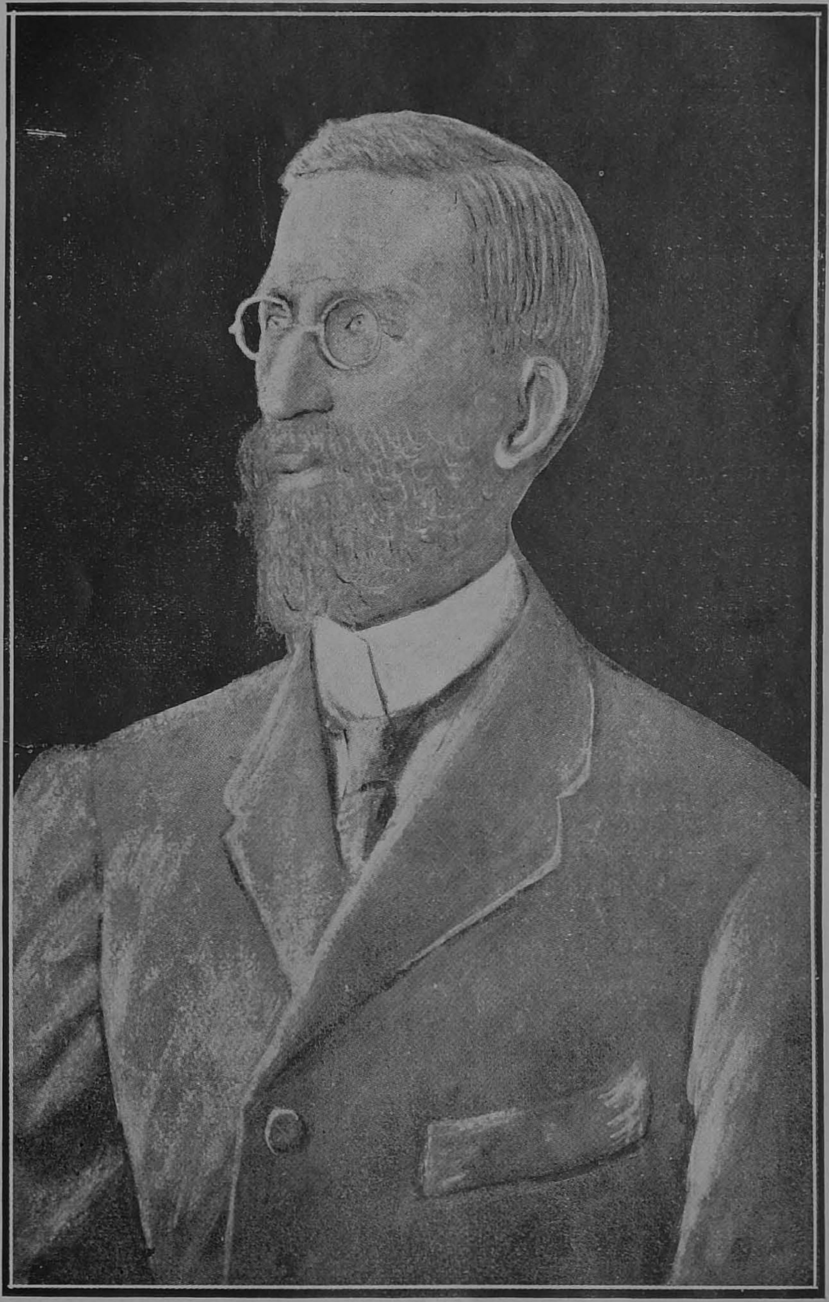

Mr. William Alanson Borden,
Director of State Libraries, Baroda, 1910-1913.

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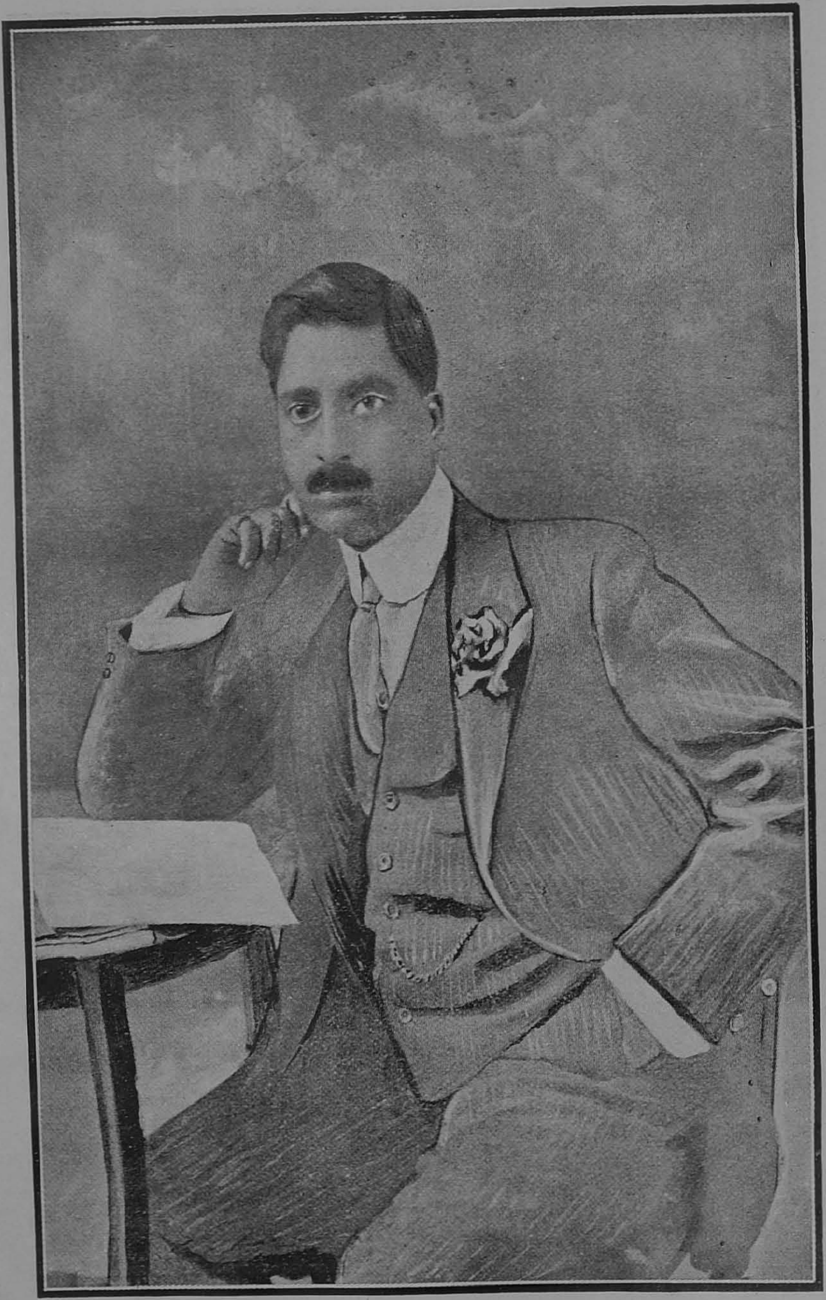

Mr. Janardan S. Kudalkar, M.A., LL.B,

Curator of State Libraries, Baroda, 1915-1921.

CHAPTER II.

THE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

To have compulsory education without the free public library is to write an insurance policy and leave off the signature that makes it protect; it is to build a house without a roof; it is to raise the crop and neglect the harvest.

The best reading, for the greatest number, at the least cost.—Motto of the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Reading makes, not only a full man, but a happy one, and can be pursued not only for the equipment of the mind, but for that delight of the reason which I think the best thing in existence. There is no one but can find in any public library the mental equivalent of a private estate.

J. L. GARVIN, *Editor of the* OBSERVOR.

Central Library.

The nucleus of the Central Library collection, which now amounts to 88,764* works, was formed by a generous gift of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, who in 1911 made over for public use his private library of some 20,000 volumes. His Highness has always been a discriminating reader and an ardent book-lover. The newly created library, therefore, started with a good miscellaneous collection, especially strong in history, biography and social scence—subjects in which he takes particular interest. Having thus parted with his own books, His Highness now shares the use of them with his subjects.

Lending library.

The Lending Library is open twice daily, i.e. in the morning and evening, except Sundays, Wednesday mornings and

*This figure is exclusive of the 16,739 volumes in the Travelling Library Section. The Sanskrit Collection is also excluded, having now been transferred to the newly created Oriental Institute.

gazetted State holidays. During the hours of issue the Superintendent of Circulation, aided by 4 clerks, is in attendance. He registers new borrowers, controls the circulation, issues reminders to persons who neglect to return books in time, and renders such assistance and guidance to readers as they may require. The staff discharge returned books, replace them in their proper places, re-arrange those shelves whose contents have been upset by readers, and supply new labels on the back of books when necessary. Worn-out books are taken from the shelves, and either repaired on the spot, sent to the bindery or discarded altogether. The circulation last year amounted to 93,367 volumes, or 333·45 volumes per day for 280 working days. This figure is exclusive of 13,639 volumes issued from the Travelling Library Section, one third of which circulates in the city. The circulation of the Central Library is larger than that of any other public library in India.

Languages spoken in the city.

The language of the whole country is Gujarati, so that the district libraries have to supply books in that language. However, in the capital city, for which the Central Library has to cater, conditions are somewhat different, because of the 10,000 literate Deccani residents, whose mother tongue is Marathi. Then the needs of the Mohammedans, who like to read Urdu, have to be considered. Finally the study of Hindi is encouraged in the schools, as being to some extent the *lingua franca* of Hindustan It will thus be seen that the Central Library has generously to stock books in English; Gujarati and Marathi and to provide books to a smaller extent in two other tongues. The annual circulation if analysed will show the following results : Gujarati 37·9%, English 29·6%, Marathi 27·9%, Hindi and Urdu 4·6 %.

Curator of State Libraries, Baroda.
Reader to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad.
Fellow of the Library Association.

Borrowers' privileges and responsibilities.

The Lending Library is free to all residents in the City and Camp, and has 4,313 borrowers on its books. Government servants earning Rs 600 or more per annum, persons paying Rs. 10 in income tax, practising Bachelors of Law of two years' standing, assamdars, inamdars and Government pensioners, are enrolled without any guarantee, on filling up the prescribed form. They are also accepted as guarantors for students and others. A person unwilling to obtain guarantors may become a borrower by depositing a sum of fifteen rupees, which sum is returnable whenever he desires to cancel his card. Readers have to get their cards renewed annually. Fifteen days are allowed for reading a book, which period can, however, be extended on application made personally or by post, provided the book has not been bespoken by another reader. A book which is "out" may be reserved by filling up a "Reserved Book" post-card, and handing it, duly stamped, to the Librarian, who posts it when the required work has been returned. The penalty for neglect to return an overdue book is liability to have the delinquent's card suspended* if the book is not returned after the issue of a second notice.

Open access system.

When establishing the Central Library, Mr. Borden made a bold innovation: he introduced the "Open Access" system, which is almost universal in America, and which is becoming more and more popular in England. In Baroda the registered borrowers enjoy the invaluable privilege of free access to most of the shelves, and are thus able to handle and examine the books before making their final selection. " The object of free access " to quote the Librarian of the Exeter City Library, " is to make the library a real live

*The rules of the Library Department will be founded at the end of this book.

workshop, so that everyone can gain admittance with the greatest possible ease. All difficulties which arise under this system are in matters of detail and administration, and these can be overcome by using common sense and employing business methods." The open access system is in fact, of the highest educational value, resulting as it does in readers making a more intelligent use of the books at their disposal then they could have done had they been compelled to select them merely from the catalogue. The proportion of fiction taken out in open access libraries is less than in an institution using a mechanical "Indicator," or employing any other pretext for keeping its readers on the other side of the counter. If the English circulation of the Central Library be examined, it will be found that the proportion of fiction apart from juvenile works, is only 35·93% of that circulation. Taking the gross circulation in all languages, the "Fiction" circulation works out at under 56·13% only. The open access system is not, of course, without its dangers and drawbacks. In spite of the strictest supervision, thefts of books cannot wholly be prevented. Again, it is a daily experience that many of the shelves are found disarranged by readers. Provided, however, the system be worked with proper safeguards, it will be found not only more helpful to the readers, but also cheaper than, or at least as cheap as, the old-fashioned method.

Book charging method.

Books are charged to the borrowers by what is known as the "Newark Two-card System." To every reader is assigned a "reader's card" bearing his name and address, ruled with columns which records the "call numbers" or "press numbers" of the works lent, and dates of issue and return. These cards are arranged alphabetically in trays, and are in charge of the Receiving Clerk, who, when a book is returned, takes out the proper reader's card, and stamps thereon in blue the date of return, thus cancelling the entry.

Staff of the Baroda Library Department and of the Oriental Institute.

Travelling Library Sets of the Baroda Library Department.

The reader is then given his card, which serves as a pass to enable him to enter the book–stack enclosure. Having selected the volume he wants, the reader hands it, with his own card, to the Issuing Clerk. Inside the cover of each book is pasted a paper pocket, in which is inserted a "book card" with its call number, author's surname and short title, and with spaces for borrower's signature and dates of issue and return. Facing the pocket is a fly-leaf for recording date of issue. The clerk stamps the current date on this fly-leaf and obtains the borrower's signature on the book card. The transaction is then complete as far as the borrower is concerned. The clerk at his leisure enters the call number of the book and the issue date on the reader's card, and returns it to his colleague at the receiving desk. At the end of the day, book cards for all loans are totalled, sorted and analyzed by classes in the daily circulation register, and filed in a metal tray bearing the current date. When a book is returned, the date which was stamped on the fly leaf when the book was issued enables the clerk easily to recover the proper book card, and when the card is replaced in the pockets the volume is ready to be put back on the shelf.

Advantages of the method.

The advantages of this method are many. Every reader's card shows all the books he has ever had, and what volume, if any, he still owes the library. Every book card registers the names of its successive borrowers. The volumes in circulation are represented by trays of book cards, arranged under dates of issue, each day's cards being subdivided by class so that it is easy to see who has a work which is "out" and when it is returnable. Moreover, as only fifteen days are allowed for reading, the sixteenth and following trays automatically indicate the overdue books. This arrangement facilitates the issue of overdue notices. A further advantage is the ease and expedition with which a large number of books may be issued in a short time,

no unimportant matter in a library with a large circulation. The book card serves another useful purpose. The Librarian has in the first instance bought a particular book because he thinks it is a good one, but when considering the purchase of another work by the same author, he likes to be assured that this author is appreciated by his clientele. Now, each signature on the book card is so to speak a vote in favour of the book, so that the Library has no hesitation in going in boldly, say for Oppenheim or Orczy, when after examining the book cards he finds these writers are popular with the reading public of Baroda.

Classification.

In some libraries, the stock is divided into a few broad main divisions, the books in each division being arranged either alphabetically or simply as they are acquired. In such libraries it is not easy to find a book on a specific topic. The volumes in the Baroda Central Library are closely classified by a system devised by Mr. Borden, which aims at combining the best features of two well-known American schemes, Mr. Cutter's "Expansive" and Dr. Melvil Dewey's "Decimal" Classification. Like the former the Baroda classification is divided into 26 main classes, represented by letters of the alphabet. Each main class is divided, and if necessary sub-divided, into smaller groups by numbers used decimally, as in Dr. Dewey's famous system. To take a few concrete cases "E" represents Natural History, "E 8" Zoology, "E86" Reptiles, "E87" Birds, "E88" Mammals. All works on the same subject bear the same class number and stand together on the shelves, while those on related topics are found close by. Books on the same subject are arranged among themselves alphabetically,

generally by their authors' names.* To keep a book in its proper place and to distinguish it from other books of the same class, it is convenient also to give it an individual "book number." Librarians will be familiar with Cutter's Author Alphabetical Code. The Baroda Library uses the Borden Alphabetizing Code, in which the surname "Aaron" is represented by the number 100, while "Zschokke," at the other end of the alphabet, is indicated by 999. The title (or rather the first word of the title) of the book can also be similarly "translated" into numbers by the same code. The class number of Dewar's *Glimpses of Indian Birds* is .E 87, and its Book Number 266/345, the numerator of the fraction representing the word "Dewar" and the denominator the word "Glimpses." The whole symbol E 87 266/345 is known as the "call number." The Borden Classification and Alphabetizing Code have been adapted for the Gujarati, Marathi,† and Hindi collections, the Devanagari alphabet and numbers being employed.

Borden Scheme.

The main headings of the Borden classification scheme are as follows :—

A General Works.

- A1 Bibliography.
- A2 General Cyclopedias.
- A4 General Magazines.
- A9 Annuals.
- Ac Juvenile Works.
- Ad Library Economy.
- Aw-Az Government Reports.

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* The principal exception is in the Biography section, the arrangement here being not under biographer, but under the person whose biography it is.

† An outline of the Marathi classification will be found in Appendix No. xxiii.

B Philosophy.
C Religion.
D General and Physical Science.
E Geology and the Biological Sciences.
F Anthropology and Ethnology.
G Psychology.
H Medical Arts.
I Social Sciences.
J Useful Arts.
K Military and Naval Arts.
L Recreative Arts.
M Fine Arts.
N Philology.
O Foreign Literatures.
P Literature, exclusive of Poetry, Drama and Fiction.
Q Poetry.
R Drama.
S Fiction.
T General History.
U Oriental and African History.
V European History.
W American History.
X Geography, Description and Travel,
Y Collective Biography.
Z Individual Biography.

The following collections are separately classified:

Gujarati.
Marathi.
Hindi.
Urdu.
Other oriental languages.

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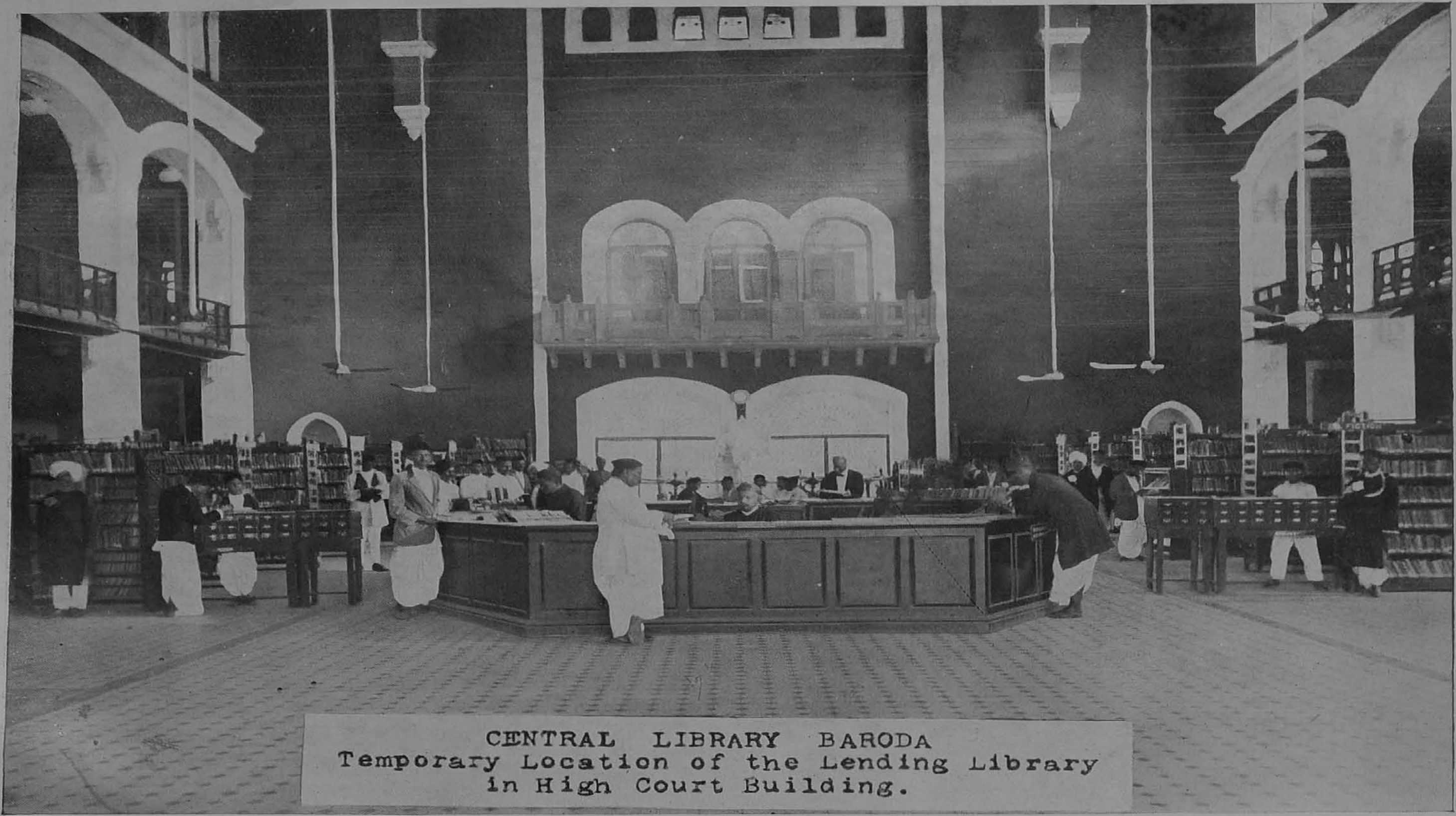


CENTRAL LIBRARY BARODA
Temporary Location of the Lending Library
in High Court Building.

Catalogues.

Our catalogues are card catalogues, arranged in three separate cabinets respectively by author's name, by subject and by title of the book. The subject catalogue serves as a shelf list, by which the actual books on the shelf may be checked, because the cards are arranged in the same order as the books themselves. A catalogue of the Marathi Collection has been printed. The Baroda Library Co operative Society has also in the press for publication in the autumn a catalogue of the 7,000 best and most popular books in the Gujarati language. It will be somewhat on the same lines as the invaluable A. L. A. Catalogue of the 10,000 English books, but on a more modest scale, giving author, title, publisher and price. This will be a classified list, with a schedule of the classification, and author and title indexes. All the 700 aided libraries of the State will, it is hoped, purchase it and accept it as the standard catalogue of Gujarati literature, obviating in some cases the need for an independent catalogue for the local library, and use it as a check list or guide to book purchase. Perhaps this venture will encourage the production of similar select lists of books in other vernaculars.

Reference Library.

An up-to-date American library recently issued the following invitation to its readers; "Telephone in for what you want, get the formula you have forgotten, the quotation you can only half remember, the business address you do not know, the word you want defined or correcty pronounced. Ask for material for your club paper, your after-dinner or political speech." Many of the patrons of the Baroda Central Library, although they borrow fiction or technical books, fail to realise that one important function of a public library is not only to furnish books, but also to act as a kind of general information bureau. To all enquirers we extend a hearty welcome, and spare no efforts to assist them in their researches. No question is too trivial for

attention by the conscientious librarian, and although he is fully conscious of his limitations, there is no question, however remote or abstruse, which he will not attempt to solve. The questions asked in the Information Desk are in fact bewildering in their variety. A mechanic may be seeking some trade recipe, a student may want to know the names of technical schools in Europe or America where he can take up some special study. The school boy or girl may be looking for material on his or her essay or paper, a social worker may be gathering information about infant marriage, or untouchability. A Government officer may ask for books dealing with the inheritance rights of women in India and elsewhere. A merchant will come and show a cable in cipher, and enquire what is the code which has been used and how he can de-code it. The ethnologist may be wanting to know the customs of a certain community or caste. We also occasionally get enquiries by post. A man recently wrote from America asking how many people are killed by snake-bite in India every year, what anti-venins are used and how they are prepared. Two enquiries, one from America and another from England recently came to hand asking where a list of Indian libraries could be found. A Ceylon correspondent asked for the names of journals dealing with a certain subject. An Indian journalist asks for the names and prices of the latest and most authoritative books on modern Russia.

If after careful search we find ourselves unable to deal with these problems we have recourse to some local authority, or get in touch with libraries such as the Imperial Library, Calcutta or scholars outside Baroda. A pleasant trait in the character of most scholars and specialists is their willingness to assist fellow-workers in the same field of study.

Libraries can do valuable work in acting as clearing houses for ideas and facts, by bringing together the man who seeks information and the man who can supply it.

Reference Library is a Study Room.

I need hardly say that the Reference Library is also a study room where the earnest student may sit and work all day, assisted by any books he may need. Apart from the Reference Collection, a book in the Lending Library may also be borrowed if available.

Periodicals and Indexes to Periodicals.

Where other sources of information fail, the research worker has to fall back on the files of journals and magazines stored in the library. Collectively in fact they form an enormous up-to-date cyclopedia of universal knowledge and current events. To make available the mass of information buried in these magazines we have procured and keep up-to-date the best indexes to periodicals. There is first of all the foundation book *Poole's Index*, which covers the years 1802 to 1906. This is supplemented by its three successors, Wilson's *Guide to Periodicals*, Wilson's *International Index* and the *Subject Index to Periodicals* issued since 1915 by the Library Association.

Collection of Library Economy and Bibliography.

In the Appendix will be found a select list of our stock of books on library economy, bibliography, classification, cataloguing, printing and binding, as well as catalogues of some of the most important libraries in India and elsewhere. We have in fact procured most of the invaluable professional books issued by the American Library Association, H. W. Wilson Co. of New York, and Grafton of London, three leading firms which specialize in books for librarians.

Book curiosities.

The Reference Room contains a little museum of book curiosities, including a Lilliputian Library of David Bryce's miniature editions of Shakespeare, the Koran, the Bhagavadgita, the Avesta and other books. Facsimile reproductions of the four folios of Shakespeare and of all the quartos also

form part of the collection. Mr. M. H. Spielmann, F.S.A., the well-known art critic and literatteur, has kindly presented the Library with several early printed books, which include some examples of presses of Wynkyn de Worde, the Elzevirs, Plantin, Robert Estienne and others. These are being supplemented by printing on a Photostat Camera reproductions from *Facsimiles of Early Printed Books in the British Museum*. Photographs of the great libraries of the world, portraits of the leading Gujarati poets, and maps showing the progress of the library movement in Baroda, decorate the walls.

Book selection.

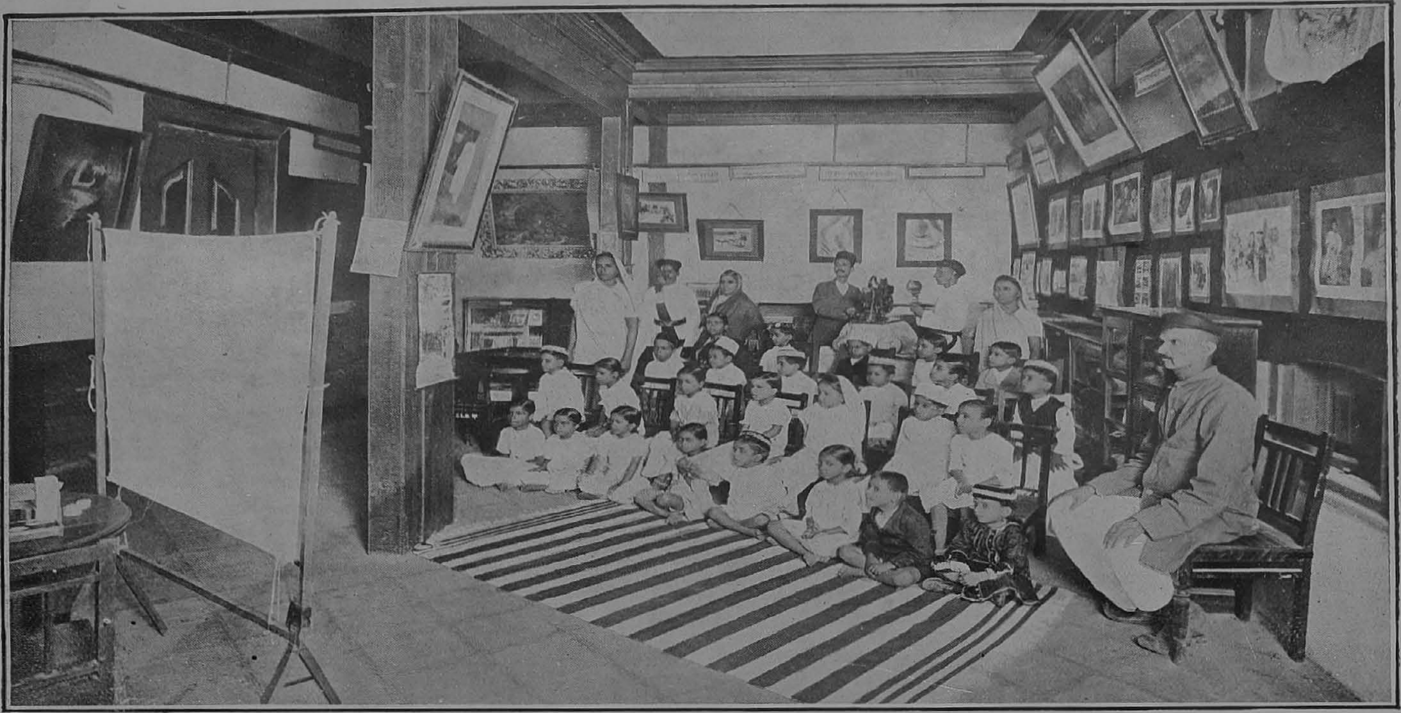
Some few years ago, Messrs. Spielmann and Bruce Richmond (Editor of the *Times Literary Supplement*), at the desire of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, were good enough to examine our class lists, and to make valuable suggestions for the "rounding off" of the English collection. The books in English, and the vernaculars are now being selected by local committees of professors and other specialists.

Reference Librarians and Cataloguers.

The work of the librarians in the Reference section is of a very miscellaneous character. Here are carried on all the processes involved in the selection, ordering, accessioning* and cataloguing of new English, Gujarati, Marathi, Urdu and Hindi Books, and the discarding of old, worn-out and obsolete ones. The staff also act as guides to the numerous visitors to the department, and, as Reference Librarians, they assist persons in search of information. Most of the numerous enquiries which are constantly being received from all parts of India, especially those relating to bibliography and library economy, are dealt with by these assistants.

*Accessioning means entering in a stock book or Accession Register, as it is called, each new book on its arrival, with full particulars, price and date of purchase.

Children's Room, Central Library.



Children's Story Hour and Cinema Show, Central Library.

Gujarati Reference Library.

The Gujarati Librarian has not only to purchase new books but is also engaged in collecting every printed book in Gujarati to form a depository library. A good start was made some years ago, but the nucleus for this collection, which contained many rare and valuable works, was destroyed by the disastrous fire which occurred in the Library in October 1925. We have now to begin all over again, so that the completion of our task will take some years.

Children's Playroom.

The children of Baroda are well catered for in the Central Library. In the Lending Library will be found a special collection of some 3,000 English juvenile books which are well patronised, not only by children but also by adults learning English. For the younger children, and those not knowing English, special provision has been made in the Children's Playroom. This is a large and airy hall, well furnished, decorated with pretty pictures and provided with suitable vernacular and English books and journals, as well as a good selection of indoor games, amusements, and occupations, such as draughts, zigsaw puzzles, word–making and word–taking in English and Gujarati, stereographs and stereoscopic views etc. Occasionally classes from a school are invited to special entertainments which consist mainly of story telling. The attendance averages about 60 to 70 children per day. The room is in charge of a high caste, well educated Marathi lady, who has been looking after the Playroom ever since its start many years ago. From her long experience she is competent to select the right kind of books and games for the little visitors according to their age and education.

"The school and the library," says an American educationist, "are the two legs upon which the body politic stands; one exists to start education, the other to

continue it, and it is as important to teach children what to read as it is to teach them how to read." The books that a boy reads for pleasure do more to shape his character, and to determine his ideals than the text-books he studies in the school. In the Children's Playroom the small child can begin his reading with picture alphabets, rag books, fairy tales and other reading suited to his tender years under the direction of a kind and tactful guide. Later on he is introduced to the juvenile collection of the general Lending Library in which books in various grades up to the high school standard are provided. Year by year his mind expands and his outlook on life widens, until he feels tempted to sample books for older readers and begins to find himself at home in the adult readers' collection. If by that time the lad has commenced a university career he will find in the public library valuable literature to supplement his college text-books. If, as is more likely to be the case, circumstances will not allow of his joining college, the library will, in the words of Sir Walter Besant, continue to be to him "an adult school, a perpetual and lifelong continuation class, and the librarian will, for the remainder of his life, prove his most important teacher and guide."

The Children's Room was started in the year 1913 at the express desire of His Highness the Maharaja, when his attention was drawn to the paucity of good and suitable juvenile literature in the vernaculars. It is one of the varied activities of the Library Department which seems to appeal more strongly than any other to the majority of our visitors. The home-like atmosphere of the place, and the pleasant sight of a roomful of children of all ages, classes and conditions, happily absorbed in pursuing their pet hobbies or playing their favourite games, seem to make a deep impression on the visitors. The Superintendent of the Children's Room also works as Marathi Reference Librarian and Cataloguer.

Mahila Library.

For the ladies of the city who prefer greater seclusion has been provided the Mahila or Ladies' Library, which is in charge of a Gujarati lady. This Library has its own collection of vernacular books and magazines which is supplementled by loans from the general Library.

Circulation amongst ladies and children.

The popularity of the Central Library with the ladies and children of this city may be gauged by the fact that the combined circulations of these sections amounted last year to 15,081 circulated amongst 709 persons. This is exclusive of 2,383 juvenile books drawn from the main Lending Library. The two lady librarians make weekly visits to two ladies' clubs in Baroda, taking with them a supply of literature for distribution to the members of these clubs.

Bindery.

The library has found it convenient to keep its own binding and repairing staff, which consists of an expert binder, one assistant and a boy. Over two-thirds of the circulation consists of vernacular books, most of which, being printed on cheap paper and being poorly bound, require repairing in a very short time after purchase. Some of the most popular English novels are purchased from Messrs. Cedric Chivers, of Bath, whose "Niger" binding is very popular with librarians, and is calculated to allow of some 150 issues or more before the book gets worn-out, whereas the ordinary publisher's binding only lasts about 25 issues.

Reading Room.

The Newspaper and Periodical Reading Room is open for 12 hours daily throughout the year, including Sundays and holidays. About 200 newspapers and periodicals are subscribed for or received as gifts.

CHAPTER III.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

(FORMERLY THE SANSKRIT SECTION OF THE CENTRAL LIBRARY.)

To those denied the gift of beauty, knowledge is the highest adornment : it is a secret treasure : it is loved by all good men : it is the purifier and the preceptor of all preceptors : it destroys all the ills of man : it is the greatest God : it is the source of great pleasure and of highest fame : and it elevates the family.

NITISATAKA.

As is Rama greatest amongst the gods, so is knowledge amongst the gifts bestowed on mortals.

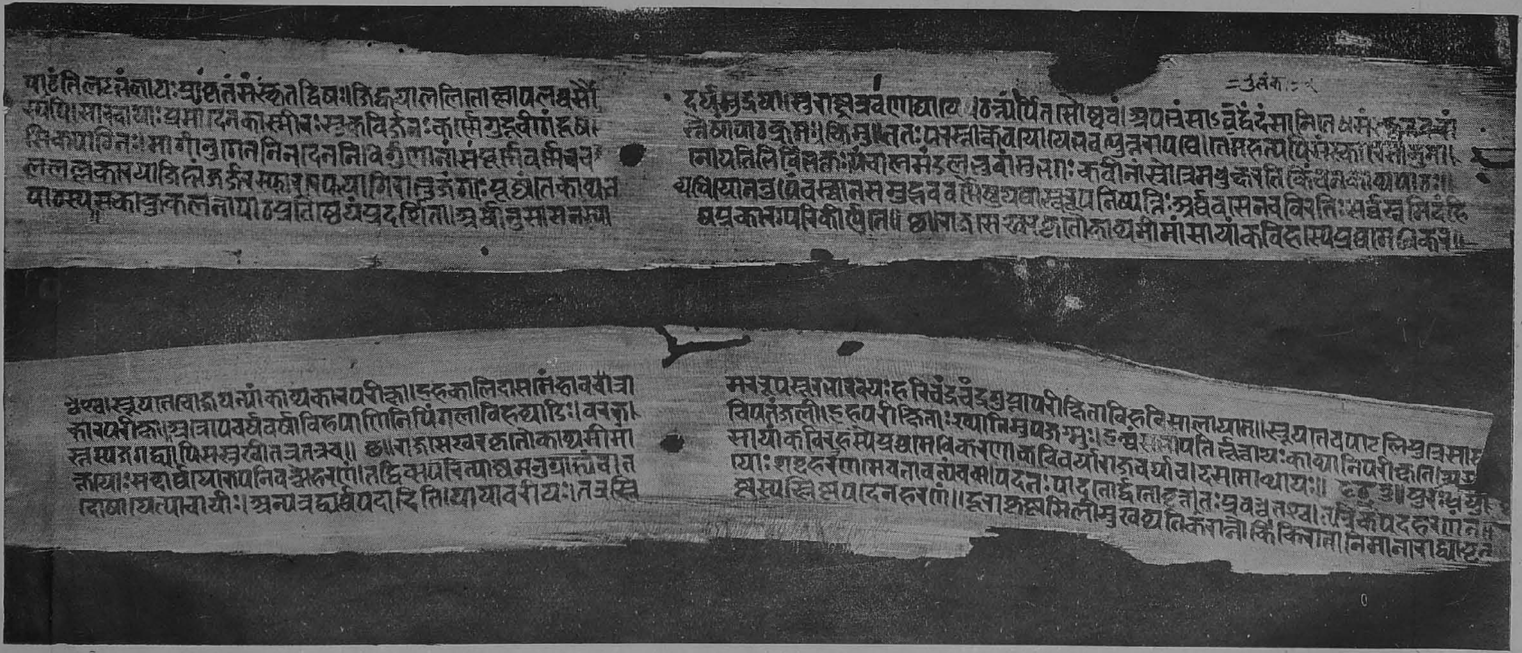
PADMAPURANA.

Knowledge bestows humanity, magnanimity and courtesy. Without knowledge, thou art but a beast in human form.

SAADI.

Formation of the Library.

The idea of forming a representative Sanskrit Library originated with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, at whose instance, when the Central Library was being organised, the Baroda Vitthal Mandir collection was taken over to form the nucleus of a Sanskrit Library. Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, His Highness' brother, thereupon generously added his own collection of 630 printed books, and the Library was further enriched by the acquisition of a valuable library of 446 Mss. and 60 printed books belonging to one Yajnesvar Shastri of Baroda. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb was also graciously pleased to present from the Royal Devaghar (Temple) five exquisitely illuminated rolls containing the complete *Mahabharat*, *Bhagavata*, *Bhagvad-Gita* and *Harivamsa*. These Mss. by reason of the delicacy of their minute calligraphy and the richness of their illustrations, form one of the greatest treasures of the Library.



XIIIth Century Palm-Leaf Manuscript "Kavyamimamsa," the first work in the "Gaekwad's Oriental Series."

(Facsimile of two leaves)

HEMACHANDRA AND KUMARPAL

Enlarged from the palm-leaf Ms. of Hemachandra's "Mahaviracharitra" from Pattan, dated A. D. 1238 Frontispiece to "Moharajaparajaya" Vol. IX of "The Gaekwad's Oriental Series."

Mss. acquired.

The bulk of the Ms. collection is the result of the work of Pandit R. Anant Krishna Shastri, who was commissioned by the State to make extensive tours all over India in search of rare and valuable Mss., and whose labours, extending over seven years, resulted in adding 10,000 Mss. to the Library. The last accession number to-day stands at 13,207, and the Baroda Ms. collection now ranks as one of the first-class manuscript libraries of India.

Printed Sanskrit books.

Meanwhile the collection of printed books and works of research was not neglected: substantial grants were made by the Government for the purchase of up-to-date publictations. This Library now possesses 6,846 printed works.

Such for Sanskrit Mss.

His Highness was not slow in recognising the beneficial effects of a search for Sanskrit Mss. especially in a country like Gujarat, which has always been a centre of Jain learning and culture. Mr. C. D. Dalal, the first Librarian of the Baroda Sanskrit Library, was deputed to visit the world-renowned Bhandars of Jaisalmer and Pattan, and to examine the Ms. treasures contained therein. The results of his labours and researches have been embodied in the two Catalogues of Jaisalmer and Pattan Bhandars. Unfortunately, Mr. Dalal did not live to finish the work of publication, which was continued by our erudite Jain Pandit, Mr. L. B. Gandhi. The *Jaisalmer Catalogue* has already appeared in the *Gaekwad's Oriental Series*, and the *Catalogue of Mss. in the Pattan Bhandars*, which will run to two volumes, is now passing through the press.

Cataloguing of Sanskrit Mss.

When the Manuscript Collection was fully expanded, it was deemed necessary to get an insight into it, but the actual contents of the collection and its real

value could not be ascertained until the works had been properly examined and catalogued. To this end, work was begun in right earnest in 1918, and now we have a complete and well classified card index. When the time came to plan the printed catalogue, a carefully prepared scheme was adopted under the instructions of Sir Manubhai Mehta, Kt. It was decided that the printed catalogue should be in tabular form, and should supply the fullest information compatible with keeping it within reasonable limits; that printed works should be merely recorded in the catalogue with the remark "printed;" that unprinted works which have already received adequate treatment by way of description in the catalogues of other libraries should have all the necessary references to such catalogues; and that only unique or otherwise undescribed Mss. should be treated of in the Appendix, and bear a complete description. Our *Catalogue of Vedic Mss.* (No. XXVII in the *Gaekwad's Oriental Series*) describing 1,420 Mss. on Veda, Vedalaksana and Upanisads, has been compiled in this style. The catalogue of the whole collection is expected to run to twelve volumes.

Gaekwad's Oriental Series.

His Highness' object in forming this library of Mss. and printed books was to preserve valuable works which would otherwise be doomed to destruction, and to supply information to Sanskrit scholars and research workers all over the world. In 1915 His Highness sanctioned the publication of a Series, to be known as the *Gaekwad's Oriental Series,* containing critical editions of unpublished Sanskrit and other works of Oriental Research.

Progress of work.

To-day *the Gaekwad's Oriental Series** has 43 books in the list of printed books, 15 works in the list of books in the press, and 15 more in preparation. It is most gratifying to watch the

* A list of the Series will be found in the appendix to this book.

increasing popularity of the series amongst Sanskrit Scholars in Europe and India.

Among the recent publications in the *Gaekwad's Oriental Series* the following five are noteworthy: (1) The *Tattvasangraha* of Santaraksita (A. D. 705–762) with the commentary of the author's disciple Kamalasila (*cir.* 762 A. D.) published in 1926. This is perhaps the most important work in the series. It is a voluminous work in two large volumes, and aims at a refutation of all the philosophical schools current in early 8th century from the standpoint of a Mahayana Buddhist. In the course of his treatise the author mentions a large number of works and authors and their views, and it is in this portion that the chief interest is centred, as many of the authors were hitherto unknown, and we were so long ignorant of their views or the peculiarities of the doctrines they preached. Besides, the *Tattvasangraha* is one of the greatest contributions to the study of Mahayana Buddhism, and many a knotty problems connected with Buddhism the work seeks to solve. The edition is accompanied with two introductions, one in Sanskrit by Pandit Embar Krishnamacharyya and the other in English by the General Editor, explaining and elucidating the problems raised by the text. The author, Santaraksita, it may be remembered belonged to Bengal, and was educated in the famous University of Nalanda. He repaired to Tibet on an invitation from the Tibetan King reformed the Buddhism of that country, established a grand monastery at Samye, and inaugurated the first monastic order which owing to a variety of influences developed into modern Lamaism.

Noteworthy Books
1. Tattvasangraha.

Another important book on Buddhist Logic is the *Nyayapravesa* of Dinnaga. While the Sanskrit version is being edited by the able and veteran scholar, Principal A. B. Dhruva

2. Nyayapravesa.

of Benares Hindu University, his co–editor, Pandit Vidhusekhara Bhattacharyya, of the Visvabharati, has already published the second part, containing the Tibetan text of the *Nyayapravesa*, after comparing it with the Chinese and Sanskrit versions. The text is accompanied by comparative notes, indices and an introduction. Since the publication of this book a series of articles have been written by eminent scholars who are either supporting or disproving the contention that Dinnaga is the author of the *Nyayapravesa.* Several of them suggest that it is not the work of Dinnaga but of Sankarasvamin. What comes out of this controversy remains to be seen.

3. Advayavajres-Sangraha

The *Advayavajrasangraha*, edited by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Haraprasad Shastri of Calcutta, is a third work on Buddhism. This small volume contains 21 short works composed by Advayavajra, better known as Avadhutipa, a contemporary of King Mahipala, of the Pala Dynasty, who flourished in A. D. 978–1030. The work very well shows thes condition of Buddhism prior to its elimination from the soil of India at the time of the Muhammadan invasions of the 13th century. The book is replete with information of a novel type on the classification of Buddhist systems and their secret rites and practices. The introduction is learned and informing and deals with all the questions raised by the.text in the lucid and attractive style so characteristic of the learned editor.

4. Natyasastra Vol.I

To the students of Indian Drama and Dramaturgy the *Natyasastra*, published as No. XXXVI of the *Gaekwad's Oriental Series*, will be of special interest, as the edition is accompanied by an elaborate, critical and learned commentary composed by the famous Kashmirian scholar Abhinavagupta, who flourished *cir.* 1000 A. D. This is the first of a series of four volumes and will contain in the final volume an elaborte introductions, appendices, indexes and all available

details of the critical apparatus. The first volume, comprising the first seven chapters, which is already published, is accompanied by a large number of pictures illustrating the *Karanas* or dancing postures which agree in all respects with the description given by Abhinavagupta. The editor in this case is Mr. Ramakrishna Kavi, of Rajahmundry, who is a well-known figure in the field of Sanskrit Research, and who has established his reputation as a scholar and a collector of manuscripts.

5. Kalpadrukosa.

Another important work which the series has the good fortune to present to the Sanskrit Scholars is the *Kalpadru* (lit. (Wishing Tree) of Kesava, who composed the work in A D. 1716 It is the most extensive synonymous lexicon so far known, and comprises 4,000 granthas. It contains the largest collection of synonyms it gives, for instance, 64 names for the earth, 114 for fire, and so on, and is divided into three *Skandhas* or main branches, Bhumi, Bhuvas and Svarga, each containing a number of *Prakandas* or minor branches, while the synonyms are compared to the fruits, so that the analogy of the tree is uniformly maintained. It is edited by the well-known Patna Professor Pandit Ramavatara Sarma, who has made the Indian lexical literature his life study. The book is accompanied with a lengthy introduction, giving a full history of the development of the lexical literature of India from the earliest times and an appendix containing an exhaustive bibliography of all lexical works so far known, including published and unpublished works.

Books in press and in preparation.

Amongst the books which are now passing through the press or are ready for the press, there are certain books of unique importance in the literary history of India. Prof. G. Tucci of the Rome University will give us an edition of Sanskrit texts reconstructed from their Chinese and Tibetan translations, and translations of

certain Chinese versions of works composed by such ancient authors as Nagarjuna, Vasubandhu, etc., who flourished in the 2nd and 3rd centuries of the Christian Era. The Ramacarita of Abhinanda, who calls himself a contemporary ot the Pala King Haravarsa,—very probably idntical with King Mahipal I (978–1030 A. D.) —is another work which is likely to create a great interest by its obvious merits as an example of accomplished poetic art. The *Guhyasamaja*, which is regarded as one of the Nine Dharmas of Nepal, is another work of great historical importance. It seems to be the earliest Buddhist Tantra work written in a Sangiti form by which the later Buddhism and Vajrayana, Sahajayana, Bhadrayana, etc., were inspired. The work when published is likely to throw immense light on the secret rites and practices which the followers of Tantraism indulged in, and will determine the inter-relations between Hinduism and Buddhism in so far as the Tantra is concerned. To the students of Philology, especially those who are interested in the developments of modern dialects, Prof. A. X. Soares' translation of Monsenhor Dalgado's "*Influence of Portuguese in Asiatic Languages*" will prove of immense benefit. It consists of a vocabulary of words of Portuguese origin in all the modern Indian dialects and some Asiatic Languages, with critical notes, and a learned introduction dealing with problems connected therewith.

Exhibits.

In the Oriental Institute is shown a collection of exhibits illustrating the various materials on which Mss. are or have been written, as well as works noteworthy by reason of their rarity or the beauty of their illumination. There are also a few interesting copper-plate inscriptions One of these refers to the reign of the Rashtrakuta King Karka Suvarnavarsa of Guzerat, and to a grant of land made by him, as attested by the signature of the Imperial Rashtrakuta King Amoghavarsha. It shows unmistakably that the

main line of the Rashtrakutas regarded their Gujarat brethren as mere vassals. In the domain of Indian art, we have a unique Ms. of *Bhagvadgita*, with 91 pictures in colour, all of which are wonderful specimens of early Rajputana Art. The artist takes up passages from the *Bhagvadgita*, and with his magic brush transmutes them into delightful and picturesque scenes. The masterly delineation and the forceful expression of the faces in their appropriate settings, make these pictures real works of art, as well as illuminating commentaries on the sacred text.

Photostat.

In 1923, a Photostat camera was purchased by the State at the instance of the Curator of Libraries. It is easily manipulated by one man, and can photograph at least one hundred leaves of a manuscript in a single day. The facsimile copies are on bromide paper, which give a good and strong contrast of black and white. We have been using this machine for supplying copies of manuscripts to outsiders, and for making working copies of brittle and dilapidated works.

The Oriental Institute and its staff.

In order to give full opportunities for an autonomous development of the Sanskrit Library and its editorial work, His Excellency the Dewan Saheb in August 1927 transferred the control of the Sanskrit Library from the Central Library to the former Oriental Librarian, and thus brought into existence what is now known as the Baroda Oriental Institute. Dr. B. Bhattacharyya, M. A., Ph. D., Oriental Librarian, was made Director of the Institute: He has taken over charge of the stock of *Gaekwad's Oriental Series* publications, and now carries on the editorial and publishing work of the Institute independently. He is assisted by a staff of two editors, Pandits Lalchand Bhagvandas Gandhi and Ramaswami Sastri,

Siromani, two Superintendents, Messrs. K. Shrigondekar M. A. and K. Rangaswami Aiyangar, for the printed and Ms. sections respectively, a copyist and two clerks.

Work in Conferences.

The staff of the Oriental Institute have always taken an active part in the deliberations of the All—India Oriental Conferences held in the past, e.g. in Madras and Allahabad. In the former Dr. Bhattacharyya contributed two articles entitled *The Glimpses of the Vajrayana* and the *Identification of an Indian Museum Statuette*, both of which were published in the Conference Proceedings. Mr. Shrigondekar contributed a paper on a *Newly discovered Inscription of Karka Suvarnavarsa* of Guzerat and Pandit Ramswami Sastri read a paper on *Kumarila and his Vrhattika.* In the Allahabad conference similarly Dr. Bhattacharyya read two papers, one on the famous Samkhya philosopher *Vindhyavasin*, and another on the *Identification of four Buddhist Images in the Baroda Museum.* The former was published in the *Journal of Indian History* and the latter will be published in the Conference Proceedings. Mr. Shrigondekar read a paper on the *Game of Polo in Ancient India* and gave an interesting account of the game as found in the *Manasollasa* of Somesvara, which was composed in A. D. 1131. Pandit Ramaswami Sastri likewise read a paper on *Forgotten Karikas of Kumarila*, in which those assembled took a keen interest. As this book goes to press, we learn that orders have been received from H. H. the Maharaja Saheb that Mr. Shrigondekar is at once to proceed to Oxford to represent the State in the forthcoming International Conference of Orientalists

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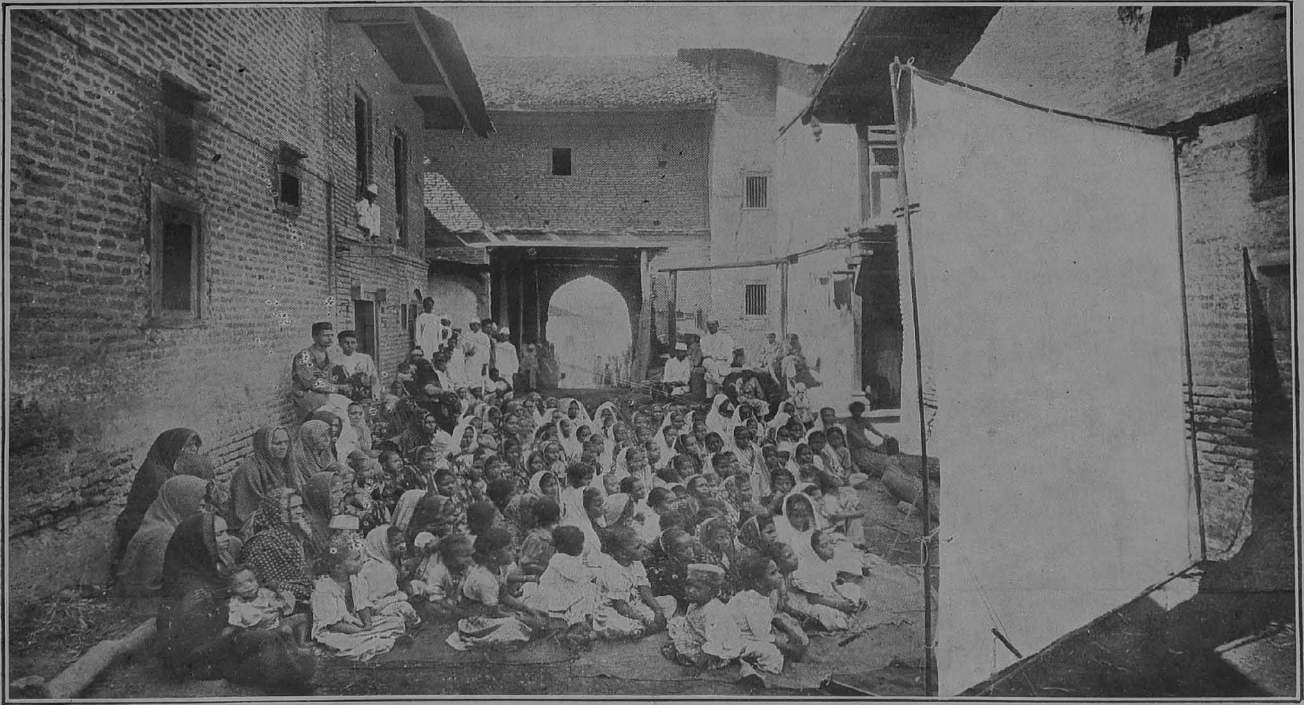

Cinema Show given to Women in a Village (Varnama).

Shakespeare Tercentenary Exhibition, Baroda Central Library, April 23rd 1916.

CHAPTER IV.

THE COUNTRY BRANCH.

The library supported by local taxation ceases to be a charity. contributed by the few to the many, and becomes the right and property of all ... The tax thus promotes a feeling of independence and self-respect to the library's patrons.

"NEW YORK LIBRARIES."

General intelligence is the necessary foundation of prosperity and social order. Therefore, money devoted to the maintenance of a public library is money well invested by a community.

F. M. CRUNDEN.

Free corn in old Rome bribed a mob and kept it passive. By free books and what goes with them we mean to erase the mob from existence. There lies the cardinal difference between a civilization which perished and a civilization that will endure.

J. N LARNED.

Library work in the districts.

In this chapter the various activities of the Country Branch will be dealt with. They are in charge of the Assistant Curator of Libraries, who also inspects the larger libraries. The others are inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of the Educational Department.

Early history of the movement.

The foundation of this Department in 1910 was but the second step in the history of the popular library movement in this State. As far back as 1907, during His Highness' first visit to America, the Maharaja had commenced the campaign. Under his instructions liberal provision was made for the establishment of circulating libraries in every Taluka or Peta Mahal of the State, so that people in towns and villages might have opportunities to read books, periodicals and newspapers. The

beneficent efforts of Government were aided and supplemented by vigorous propaganda carried on by some enthusiasts in the library cause, who about 22 years ago, mainly at the initiative of Mr. M. N. Amin, the present Assistant Curator, started *Mitra Mandal* ("Friendly Circles") for the formation of local libraries and reading rooms, not only in Baroda, but also in the adjacent districts of British Gujarat.

Rules for aided libraries.

On the establishment of the Library Department new Rules* were formulated, under which the work is still being carried on. They are based on the principle of co-operation between the Government, the *Prant Panchayats* (District Boards) and the people. Under these Rules libraries are classed as Village, Town or Prant, according as they are situated in a village, a town of at least 4,000 inhabitants, or a Prant town *i.e.*, the head quarters of a Prant or District. When a library raises an annual sum not exceeding Rs. 100, Rs. 300 or Rs. 700–the amount depending on the category under which the library falls—it obtains an equivalent sum from Government and the same sum from the Prant Panchayat (District Board) and the Municipality (or the Visishta Panchayat—urban council) Further, should it desire to provide a library building of its own, it has to find one-third of the cost only, the remainder being contributed jointly by the Library Department and the Prant panchayat in equal quotas. If funds do not permit of the formation of a library, the village may establish a reading room, in which newspapers and magazines are available to the public, the Government and Panchayat each contributing its quota. A new village library can, moreover, obtain a set

* These Rules are reprinted in the Appendix to this book.

of the best Gujarati books, worth Rs. 100, from the Library Department for the sum of Rs. 25. Finally, all libraries and reading rooms may borrow books free of charge from the Travelling Library section.

Town Libraries.

The people of this State have not been slow in taking advantage of these liberal facilities. Not only have libraries been established in all the towns of the Raj, but substantial buildings have been erected in which to house them. The four Prant Towns—Amreli, Mehsana (Kadi District), Navsari and Dwarka—spent altogether Rs. 8,094 last year on their Libraries, and circulated 33,656 books amongst them. In the capital, in place of Prant Library, there is not only the Baroda Central Library a but also a State, aided subscription library—the Shrimant Jaysinhrao Library.

Village Libraries.

So much for the urban districts. However, nearly 80% of the subjects of His Highness live in villages, where education is not so far advanced as in the towns. However, here too the library movement has made rapid progress: 645 libraries and 144 reading rooms have been established. 56 of the more ambitious villages have even erected their own library buildings, or have raised funds for such buildings, but most of the libraries are accommodated in hired rooms or in school houses and Dharamsalas (rest houses).

Statistics and Budgets.

Rs. 300 per annum, the maximum budget for a village library, is by no means a large maintenance grant for even a modest library, and it may be interesting to see how the local committees contrive to "make both ends meet." Particulars of one District, one Town and two Village libraries, therefore, are given below :—

EXPENDITURE AND STATISTICS OF ONE PRANT, ONE TOWN, AND TWO VILLAGE LIBRARIES.

Expenditure, 1926-27.	Mehsana Prant Library.	Bhadran Town Library.	Karnali Village Library (with a library building.)	Kamrej Village Library (without a building.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Periodicals	632	138	82	56
Books	515	236	8	52
Binding	50	nil	nil	nil
Furniture	201	133	52	nil
Repairs	nil	127	nil	nil
Rent	nil	nil	nil	nil
Salaries	600	196	nil	nil
Miscellaneous ...	104	48	8	5
Total ...	2,102	878	150	113
Statistics.				
Established	A. D. 1914	1921	1913	1912
Population	10141	4624	1111	1325
Subscribers	171	75	22	19
Readers	504	444	174	77
Periodicals taken in	52	35	15	7
" Gifts ...	Nil	3	2	0
Books bought ...	290	271	10	9
" Gifts ...	10	53	26	11
Stock of books ...	6104	6881	1068	219
Circulation	10738	5826	623	113
Library open daily ...	9 hours	6 hours	7 hours	7 hours
Reading Rooms hours	8 to 11 A. M. & 2 to 8 P. M.	8 to 10 A. M. & 2 to 6 P. M.	7 to 10 A. M. & 4 to 5 P. M.	10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Issuing hours ...	9 to 11 A. M. & 5 to 7 P. M.	2 to 6 P. M.	5 to 6 P. M.	2 to 3 P. M.
Cost of building ...	Rs. 8,480	12,000	4,500	Nil
Total Reserve fund ...	Rs. 6,100	16,000	130	25

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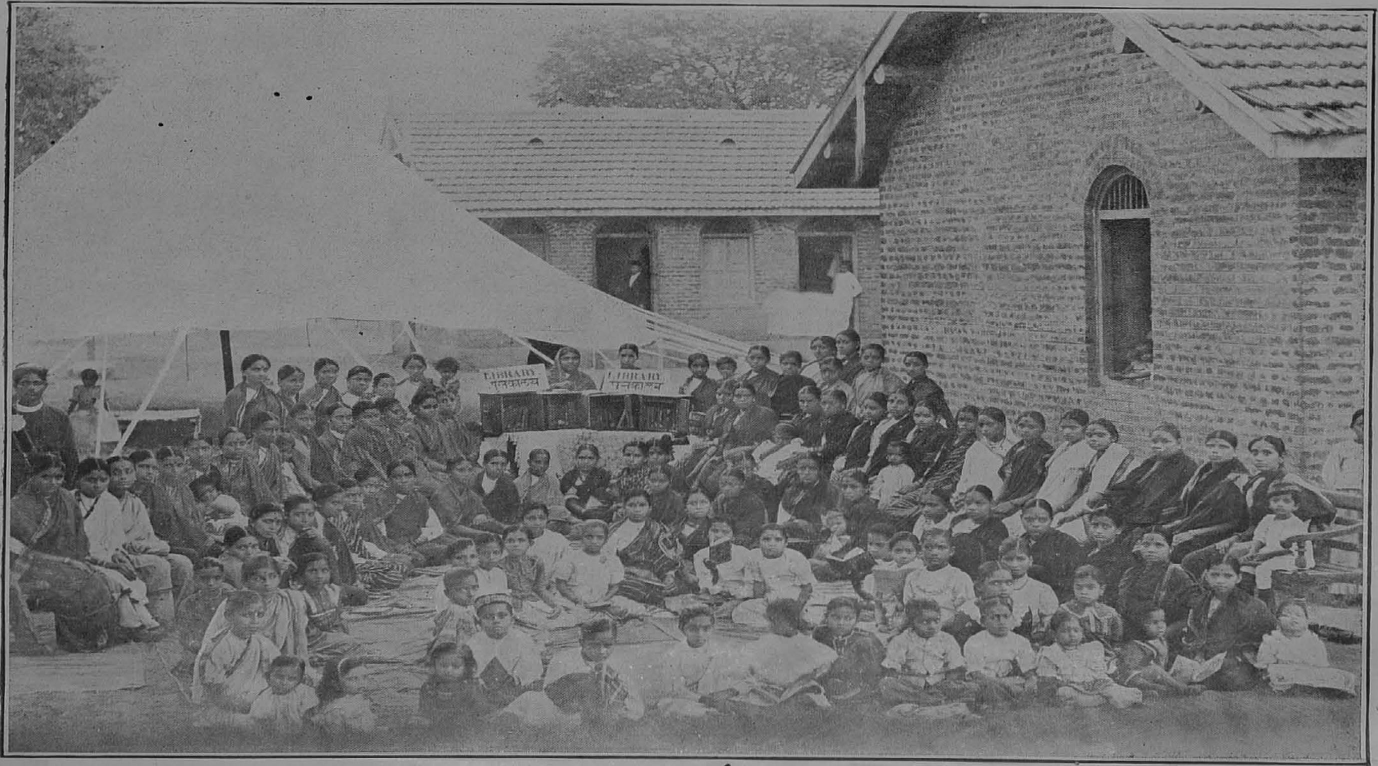


Central Library Extension Work at Padra Road Plague Camp, Baroda (Children's Group)

Central Library Extension Work at Padra Road Plague Camp, Baroda. (Ladies' Group)

A village library usually spends a large portion of its budget on periodicals. In the eyes of most of its patrons the main attraction of the local library is its reading room. The number of persons in the State who regularly purchase dailies or weeklies is not large, even amongst the educated classes, so that the village reading room has come to be considered as a real necessity. Some of the smaller institutions, indeed, are little more than newspaper rooms in which a small collection of books is kept. One point worthy of note is that village libraries pay little or nothing for service. Volunteers amongst the subscribers and readers are generally found to assist in the administration.

How the money is obtained.

A village, particularly in times of famine or scarcity, is often hard pressed to find the necessary funds for the upkeep of its library, and all sorts of expedients are resorted to in order to provide the money. In many places a voluntary marriage tax is imposed, which is usually paid cheerfully, both because the villager is proud of his library, and also because on such festive occasions plenty of money is "flying about." Where a two-storeyed building has been built, a small but certain income is secured by subletting either the first or the ground floor. The common method of raising money, however, is by inducing some of the leading citizens to become annual subscribers to the library fund or to become life members by donating a lump sum.

Their management and supervision.

These libraries are managed by committees elected annually by life members or subscribers to the maintenance fund. They, however, are not left entirely to their own devices. Rules have been drawn up which these institutions have to follow, regular reports in prescribed forms have to be submitted to the Department, and the institutions are periodically visited by inspectors. The

honorary secretaries of the library committees are encouraged to keep in touch with the Department, and to seek the expert advice of its staff on details of library management. Aid in book selection is given, either directly, or by circulating lists of new or standard Gujarati books through a Gujarati Magazine, *Pustakalaya*, which is subscribed for by all the libraries. The same medium serves for the publication of departmental orders and for articles giving advice on details of library economy.

Taluka meetings.

Besides supervising and guiding the work of local libraries and reading rooms, efforts are made by the Country Branch to infuse the spirit of harmony and co-operation amongst library workers. Meetings of librarians and honorary secretaries of libraries are convened by the Assistant Curator at convenient centres during his tours, where questions of library management are freely discussed, local difficulties and problems propounded and remedies and solutions proposed.

Taluka library associations.

Taluka Pustakalaya Mandals (Taluka Library Associations) have been formed, and are being conducted by leading persons in six talukas :—Sinor, Padra, Gandevi Sankheda, Vaghodia and Petlad, with a view to co-operating with the Department in improving the local institutions. The Vaghodia Association sends out volunteers to inspect local libraries, and one day in the year is devoted to collecting funds for local charities. The Petlad Association engages for a few months in a year a young matriculate as an inspector of all the 42 village libraries in that taluka. His reports are being published in the *Pustakalaya* for the information of other library workers and of the general public.

There are in all 39 talukas in the State, and the library authorities look forward to the time when each taluka will be provided with an association to supervise the local

institutions, organize popular lectures and carry on propaganda work within the taluka.

Gandevi Conference and Baroda Library Association

The Gandevi Free Public Library celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in April 1925 under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, then Dewan of Baroda. The Library Department was asked to organise one of its popular and instructive Library Exhibitions, and no efforts were spared by the people of Gandevi to make the gathering a success. In opening the Exhibition His Excellency in a most stirring and sympathetic speech gave a history of the library movement in Baroda and greatly encouraged workers by his stimulating words and his august presence.

On this auspicious occasion, the Gandevi Library Committee took the opportunity of convening a conference of all persons interested in the library movement under the distinguished presidentship of Mr. Matubhai H. Kantawala, the learned editor of the *Sahitya.* The inaugural speech was made by H. E. the Dewan Saheb, after which the President delivered an excellent and inspiring address, which will serve as a model for presidents of future conferences. The meeting was attended by 150 delegates, and important papers were read by learned scholars and library workers of long standing. A number of resolutions was discussed and passed, the first one being appropriately devoted to an expression of deep gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad for conferring on his subjects the inestimable benefit of free public libraries. The generous help extended by the Prant Panchayats was also acknowledged, coupled with a request to the Government, to all local bodies and to the general public, to continue to assist the movement. The Conference brought into existence a permanent body;

the Baroda State Library Association, which holds annual meetings. The conference proved a great success, and was also instrumental in bringing about a better understanding between the library workers and the authorities of the Library Department, as regards the rules and methods by which the movement is being carried on.

Dwarka Conference.

The second meeting of the Baroda Library Association was held in March 1926 at Dwarka, Kathiawar, one of the most popular places of pilgrimages in India. This ancient city is famous as being the capital of the kingdom founded by the deified hero Krishna (an incarnation of Vishnu) and is equally revered by the worshippers of Shiva on account of the *math* or monastery established in the eighth century by the Hindu religious reformer Shankaracharya. It is the seat of the Jagatguru, a kind of pope of the Shivaite Sect. In the very near vicinity and in the same Prant or Division is the sea-port of Okha, newly founded by the Baroda State. The President of the second Conference was Mrs. Sarda Sumant Mehta, *Raj Ratna*,* a lady graduate well-known throughout Gujarat for her social and educational work. Mrs. Mehta's intimate acquaintence with the problem of education for women and children enabled her to speak with authority on these subjects in her presidential address, which was much appreciated by the 225 delegates and visitors at the meeting.

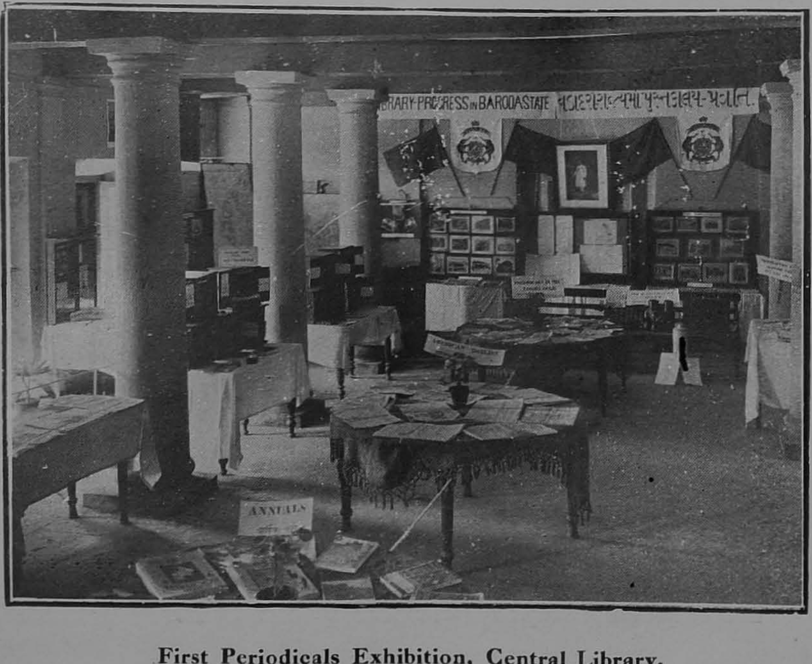
Petlad Conference.

These two conferences raised so much enthusiasm that keen competition was shown by the towns of Baroda for acting as hosts to the annual gathering of our Association. For the third meeting the venue was eventually fixed at Petlad. Petlad is an important and thriving town, and has the distinction of being the county town of the taluka from which

* *Raj Ratna*—" Jewel of the State "—a decoration conferred by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb for public service.

Mrs. Sharda Sumant Mehta, B.A.,
Raj Ratna.
President, Baroda Library Conference,
Dwarka, 1927.

Dr. K. G. Naik, M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C.,
D.I.C., (Lond.), F.C.S.
President, Baroda Library Conference,
Petlad, 1928.



First Periodicals Exhibition, Central Library, Baroda, (two views)

emanated the rural library movement of Baroda in 1906. The first two conferences had been presided over respectively by a well-known littérateur and a social worker. It was a distinguished scientist and industrial chemist, Dr. K. G. Naik, D. Sc., F. I. C., D. I. C. (Lond.), F. C. S., who consented to guide the proceedings of the third general meeting. Dr. Naik's address was a valuable one, full of useful and practical advice as to the best methods of improving the local libraries, and making them more available to the general public.

Programme of the conferences.

All these annual meetings now follow the same general procedure. Papers are read by specialists on library economy, literature, education and cognate subjects, representatives of the various libraries and taluka associations report what work they have succeeded in doing during the preceding year and propose practical schemes for the future. Moreover, the Library Department takes a keen interest in the proceedings and co-operates with the managing committee in organizing an attractive library exhibition, displaying books, bindings, posters, pictures, diagrams and other library appliances, and generally arranges for a "Children's Corner," on the lines of one of the most popular feature of the Central Library.

Library Co-operative Society.

The last development which has to be recorded is the establishment by local librarians and library workers of the Baroda Library Co-operative Society, registered under State rules for the purchase of the books, periodicals, supplies and furniture required for the 748 library institutions of the State. The periodicals required for all village libraries and reading rooms are subscribed for *en bloc* by the Society, thus saving needless correspondence and account-keeping, as well as effecting a substan-

tial economy in other ways. The town libraries enjoy the right of making their own purchases, but they too are coming into the scheme by taking up shares and sending in their orders to the Society.

Importance of the Society.

The significance of the establishment of this Co-operative Society lies in the chaotic state of the Indian book trade and the absence of periodical lists of vernacular books to guide the librarians in the choice of new books. It is true that each province publishes a quarterly list of the local publications of the province, but not being indexed or digested, they are of but little use. We have in India nothing corresponding to such important aids to book purchase as the English Catalogue, Whitaker's Reference Catalogue to Current Literature, the Publisher and Bookseller, the American Publisher's Weekly, or Wilson's valuable monthly and annual bibliographies of American books. Again, India does not boast any book clearing house corresponding to Simpkins, of London, or Baker Taylor & Co. of New York, who can be guaranteed to find and procure any book required. Moreover, although the nominal published prices of books in this country are subject to large discounts, yet the small library finds itself unable to take advantage of them when buying separately.

The Co-operative Society is also launching out into publishing. It has issued the *Pustakalaya*, a Gujarati illustrated monthly entirely devoted to library propaganda. Being the organ of the Baroda Library Association, in its column appear the various circulars, orders and notices issued from time to time by the Assistant Curator. The Society has also prepared a digest of the orders published from time to time and printed them in a book. This digest forms a valuable reference book for the rural

libraries. The life of Prof. Karve, founder of the famous Indian Women's University, Poona, has also appeared, besides some novels and books on various subjects, and a description and history of the Baroda Library Movement. The most useful production of the Society will be the Select list of 7000 Gujarati books already mentioned in Chapter II. All of these books are in Gujarati.

Mr. Amin's work.

Mr. M. N. Amin, the Assistant Curator in charge of the country activities, has for the past 20 years been carrying on a steady propaganda for the increase and the improvement of the town and rural libraries To his skill, patience, tact and enthusiasm, may in a large measure be ascribed the remarkable success of the library movement in the urban and rural districts of the State.

Pattan Bhandars.

No description of the libraries of the state would be complete without reference to the renowned Jain bhandars (treasure-houses) or manuscript collections, of the ancient city of Pattan, of which Prof. Peterson says, " I know of no town in India, and only a few in the world, which can boast of so great a store of documents of such venerable antiquity. They would be the pride and jealously guarded treasure of any university library in Europe." Under the generous patronage of such kings as Kumarpala* and such statesmen as Vastupala, the Jain religion and literature flourished exceedingly during the 11th, 12th and 13th century, acharyas or teachers being encouraged to write works on historical, religious, philosophical and literary subjects. The persecutions of Hindu and Muhammedan rulers scattered these scholars, who fled and hid their treasures in the deserts of Rajputana and other remote places. A portion of the Pattan collection found a safe harborage in Jesalmere

* A picture of this king, with his guru, the famous scholar Hemchandra, is reproduced in this book.

(Rajputana). However, when the storm of persecution had abated, the Jains again set about making new collections, and to-day there are in Pattan 13 bhandars containing some 13,000 manuscripts, a descriptive and annotated catalogue of which is in course of preparation for the *Gaekwad's Oriental series.*

Ms. Researches in Pattan.

The importance of the Pattan collections was first noticed by Col. Tod, the celebrated author of *Annals of Rajasthan*, nearly 100 years ago. Several attempts were subsequently made to explore these treasure houses, by scholars like Kinloch Forbes, Dr. Buhler, Dr. (afterwards R. G.) Bhandarkar, and Professor Peterson. In 1892 H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad commissioned Mr. Manilal N. Dvivedi to make a survey of these libraries, and this scholar eventually published some of the books he had discovered. The *Jain Conference* afterwards published a catalogue, albeit an incomplete one, of the manuscripts. However, all these attempts were more or less superficial and imperfect, owing to the inveterate jealousy and suspicion of the owners, panches (committees) and yatis (librarians) of the libraries, suspicion which was by no means unjustified, for these collections had suffered grievously through the venality and carelessness of the yatis and by unscrupulous acquisitiveness on the part of many European scholars.

The late Mr Dalal's work.

It was left to the first Sanskrit Librarian of the Central Library, my esteemed friend and colleague, the late Mr. C. D. Dalal, M. A., to succeed where so many other eminent scholars had failed. A devout Jain, respected by the learned of his own community for his profound scholarship, he was ordered by the Baroda Government to devote three months in preparing a catalogue of the Pattan Bhandars. By his patience and tact, he disarmed the hostility of the owners of the bhandars

and gained their entire confidence. For three months he worked, generally for 14 hours daily, in the insanitary underground cellars in which the manuscripts were kept, and collected from the 13 bhandars of Pattan materials for a catalogue of the 13,000 manuscripts contained therein. It was the extraordinary wealth of material found by him in this city and subsequently in Baroda, Chhani and Jeselmere, that induced the Baroda Government to launch the *Gaekwad's Oriental Series* in which these books are being published. It is feared that this arduous and incessant work undermined the health, never very robust, of this estimable and brilliant young scholar; he was carried off in 1918 at the early age of 37 by tuberculosis, deeply regretted by his friends and colleagues, and by the Jain community of which he was a distinguished ornament.

Other Independent Libraries in Baroda.

Baroda can boast of several libraries, independent of and unsubsidized by the State. Pattan, besides the 13 manuscript libraries already mentioned, has three other libraries; Hemchandra Charya Jain Library (3,161 volumes), Ananda Bhuvan Free Library (2,100 volumes), and Tankwada Public Library (1,157 volumes). Petlad has the Gatu Lalji Library (4,488 volumes) and Sidhpur its Vora Library. In Mehsana is found the Vanikar Club Library and in Vijapur the Buddhi Sagar Library. I should not fail to mention the old Jain Manuscript Bhandar in the village of Chhani (Baroda Taluka). Some wealthy Mohammedan and Hindu merchants have also provided for the educational and cultural needs of their fellow citizens by establishing and running at their own expense small libraries; two of these are found in Kathor, and others at Dwarka and the village of Kholved in Kamrej Taluka.

Rana Library, Navsary.

One of the best independent subscription libraries of the State is the Rana Library fo Navsari, which was founded in 1872 by members of the Dastur family of that town. Its handsome and spacious building is also a gift of this public-spirited family, which continues to take active interest in the working of the institution. There are 440 members, 62 periodicals are subscribed for and 16 more received as gifts. The 422 Mss contain interesting works in Persian, Arabic, Gujarati, Avesta, Pahlevi and Pasand. The total stock of printed books is 10,744 and its annual budget averages about Rs. 4,000. A well-planned catalogue of the library has been published.

Success of the library movement.

On the whole, the prospects for the library movement in this Raj are very encouraging There has sprung up a keen desire for more libraries and for more efficient libraries. The inhabitants of each prant, of each taluka, and of each village, are vying with each other to get better libraries than their neighbours. They have come to learn that a public library benefits all the people, and should be built and supported by all the people. To quote the words of Mr. J. C. Dana they are "erecting altars to the gods of good fellowship, joy and learning. These altars are the public libraries."

CHAPTER V.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

Infinite riches in little space.

Travelling Libraries.

Another section of the Country Branch is concerned with the circulation of books in areas which have no libraries at all, or whose libraries do not contain certain books required by particular readers. This work is accomplished by means of "Travelling Libraries." The Travelling Libraries prepared by the Library Department are strong wooden boxes, specially constructed to withstand hard wear and rough handling, but not too heavy or cumbersome to be carried by coolies.

These are of three sizes, as follows :—

Size.	Dimensions.			Weight when filled with books	Capacity in volumes.*	Cost.		
	Length.	Depth.	Height.					
I.	13″	9″	12″	10 lbs.	15	Rs.3	8	0
II.	16¼″	10″	13½″	13 "	20	" 5	0	0
III. Folding Pattern.	18″	14″	12″	17 "	30	" 7	0	0

*Crown 8vo. (7½″ by 5″)

Size III consists of two compartments joined at the back by hinges, so that when opened out the box forms a continuous book shelf 28 inches long and 9 inches deep. The two smaller sizes are like miniature cup-

boards closed by a pair of panels or doors in the front. Near the top of each box is a shelf for holding the Issue Register, Suggestion Book, announcement forms and other forms. Each of the libraries is provided with handles for easy handling and with locking arrangements enabling the box to be closed by a small padlock, the key of which is sent separately by post to its destination. The box itself can be dispatched by rail without any packing.

Stock and circulation.

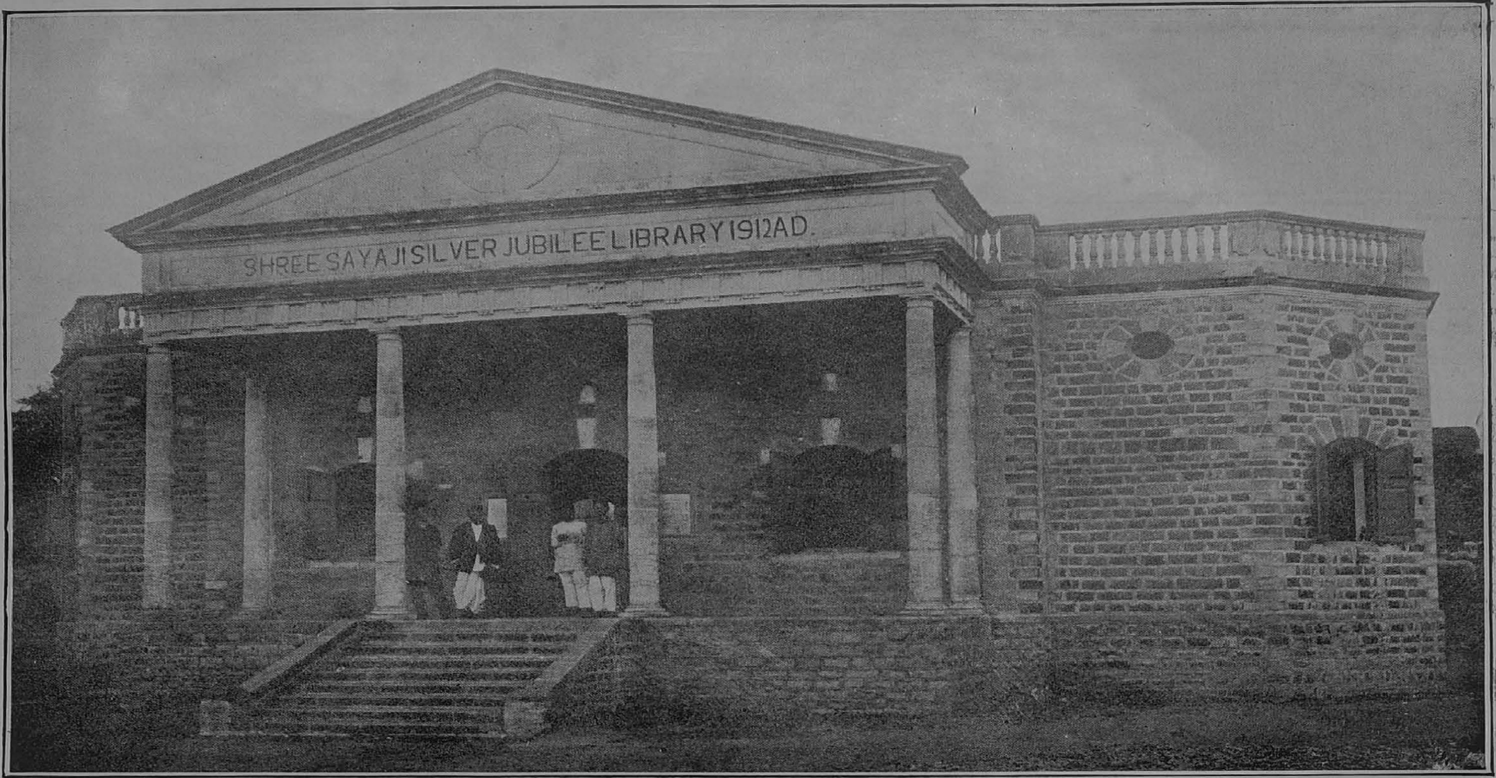
The Travelling Library section has 413 such boxes and a stock of 18,633 books, of which 15,000 are Gujarati, 2,133 English, 1,322 Marathi and the rest Urdu and Hindi. During last year 13,396 books were circulated in 418 boxes from 123 centres. The fact that 12,743 of these books were in the Gujarati language is not surprising, seeing this language is the mother tongue of 88% of the population. During the past 14 years 1,38,673 books have been circulated through Travelling Libraries.

Annual cost.

The cost of staff and expenditure of the Section are as follows :—

1 Superintendent graded Rs. 42 to 50 per month. 2 Clerks each graded 20 to 40 p.m. 1 Menial 15 p.m.	Average Annual cost. Rs. 1,404.
Book purchase	,, 700
Dead stock	,, 400
Transportation charges.	,, 400
Total...	Rs. 2,904

21 Cost Rs. 17,400 Amreli District Library. Erected 1916



Erected 1912 **Navsari District Library** **Cost Rs. 30,000**

Fixed sets.

In making up collections of books there is choice of two methods. In some cases certain books are assigned to certain boxes once and for all, and bear the number of the box to which it belongs, so that they always go into that box. These "fixed sets" as they are called, are mainly made up of books on a particular subject, *e. g*, agriculture, biography, religion, education, or intended for certain classes of readers, such as women or children of a certain standard, or it may be they are composed of books by a particular author such as Tagore. These sets are of special value to a reader or a group of readers who are interested in a special subject.

Elastic sets.

When sets are made up on requisition by the persons in charge of a certain centre, or by the Superintendent of the section on his own discretion, they are known as "Elastic Sets." When the boxes are returned to headquarters, they may either be sent out to another centre of the contents taken out and merged in the general collection.

Circulation of games etc.

Some of these travelling boxes are also used for the circulation of in-door games and amusements, as well as stereoscopes and stereographs depicting beautiful scenery or varied phases of life in different parts of the world.

Methods of working.

No fee is charged for these boxes; even the railway freight, both ways, is defrayed by the Library Department. These libraries are dispatched to towns and villages all over the State, being taken charge of by local school masters or other public—spirited persons who volunteer to act as honorary librarians and abide by the conditions laid down by the Department, as set out in a pamphlet which accompanies each box. On receipt of the library the honorary librarian has to check the contents and dispatch

a postcard acknowledging its receipt. He then settles the hours and days for issuing and receiving books, having due regard to local conditions and public convenience. Issuing should be carried on one hour daily or two hours every alternate day. The printed notices sent with the box are then posted up in prominent places. Books are lent at the discretion of the librarian to any person known to him as reliable. Others must either deposit the value of the book borrowed or obtain a guarantee from some responsible person. No fee must be charged for lending a book. Ten days are allowed for reading, which period may, however, be extended if the book has not been bespoken by another reader. Boxes remain in one centre for three months, but for good and sufficient reason they may remain longer.

Boxes may not be circulated from centre to centre.

The Department insists that a box shall be returned to head quarters when finished with, so that the contents may be checked, and if necessary repaired, before being sent elsewhere. The experiment of trying to save time and transportation charges by allowing the libraries to be handed to a neighbouring centre has proved a failure, owing to the difficulty in fixing responsibility for lost or damaged books.

Library propaganda through travelling libraries.

Experience has shown that the introduction of a travelling library into a locality not provided with a literary has often so whetted the literary appetites of the inhabitants that they have set about collecting funds for a local library, which has eventually been established in co-operation with the Library Department.

Early history and development of the system.

The system of circulating books in rural areas through travelling libraries was in vogue about 117 years ago, being used by some churches and Sunday schools in East Lothian (Scotland). Some year later

the Melbourne Public Library commenced sending out their duplicate books to other libraries by this method. It is, however, in the United States thaf the travelling libraries have attained the highest development.

Extension of the travelling library system.

"The travelling libraries of the States of New York and Wisconsin and of the City of Boston, form a most interesting study. Lately this matter has been given a considerable impetus (in Great Britain) through the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, which has established rural library schemes in various parts of the Kingdom In this way the people who are not at present touched by the public libraries are being brought into the fold. Results of the most promising kind have already been obtained, and the day is no doubt at hand which the traditional idea of the function of a public library as a store from which literature is doled out to the people, *if they know what they want* will be superseded by a very pronounced missionary spirit and an endeavour to make known in every possible way the value of all kinds of books to all kinds of people." J. D. Brown's *Manual of Library Economy*, *3rd* edition, 1920*.

Its introduction into India.

The system of travelling libraries was introduced into India by Baroda in May 1911, and by reason of its cheapness, simplicity and elasticity it has commended itself very strongly to educationists and social workers. It is very gratifying to find that library organizations and several other societies in various parts of this country have adopted the system.

It is not indeed possible to devise a better means than travelling libraries for the diffusion of enlightenment and knowledge by means of books in remote and scattered places where conditions do not permit of even a small local library.

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*See Carnegie U. K. Trust (Dumferline, Scotland) *annual reports* from 1914, and Prof. Adams' *Report* to the Trust on Library Provision and Policy, 1915.

CHAPTER VI.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

"Pictures are the books of the ignorant."

St. AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO.

" The film is the coming apostle of education.

M. J. WRIGLEY.

Visual instruction.

It will be seen that the literate portion of this State are now fairly well furnished with means of self-culture and intellectual enjoyment. But even in Baroda, with its comparatively high proportion of literates, the fact has to be faced that the vast majority are still illiterate, and are, therefore, unaffected by the numerous libraries of which their more fortunate fellow citizens can take advantage. It was to meet the needs of the illiterate masses that the Visual Instruction Section was established in 1912, and it carries on its work by means of popular lectures, illustrated by cinematographs and magic lanterns, rediopticans, picture postcards, stereographs and stereoscopes.

Cinematographs.

The Visual Instruction Section possesses three large Cinematograph Projectors, capable of taking films of the standard size (1 $\times \frac{3}{4}$ inch) and a couple of smaller ones. An American machine, which cost us Rs. 1,200, gives an image 5 by 4 feet at a focal distance of about 20 feet. Another machine purchased fron Pathé Frères, gives a larger picture (8 by 6 feet). The newest accession to our stock is a Projector sold by Patel Brothers of Karachi, and costs Rs. 415,

Erected 1915 — Kadi District Library, Mehsana. — Cost Rs. 8,470

Erected 1915 **Okha District Library, Dwarka** **Cost Rs. 3,300**

It is catalogued under the name of Minor IV G. For use with any of these three, the Library Department has purchased from the same firm a Portable Electric Generator, the price of which is Rs. 700.

KOK Machine.

The Parlour Cinema (known as Pathé KOK) of which we have two, is very simple, handy and portable. It is so compact and self-contained that it can be operated by any person of ordinary intelligence at a moment's notice. The necessary electric lighting is produced by the mere turning of the handle. The dimensions of the image shown is about three feet square. As the weight of the KOK is only 25 lbs., it can easily be transported to the most inaccessible places. The machine therefore possesses great potentialities for those doing missionary work amongst illiterate and backward classes in remote places, enabling them to diffuse enlightenment and entertainment where now reign ignorance and gloom.

Films.

Standard films are generally 600 to 1,000 feet long* and are sold at about 8 annas to Rs. 1 per foot when new. Secondhand films can be had for about 2½ annas per foot. The special small films for the KOK (which can only be had from Pathe and which are only usable on that pattern) cost about 6 annas per foot, or one anna secondhand. The films made for the KOK machine are largely educational, while those prepared for the regular sizes are of general interest.

Radioptican.

The Radioptican referred to above is an ingenious American device for projecting on a screen, images from ordinary picture postcards. The size of the picture is 3 feet square, and it can be seen by audiences of about 100 persons.

*N. B.—1,000 feet are released in 15 to 20 minutes,

The machine costs Rs. 60, excluding the cost of a generator (Rs. 65) for acetyline gas. Another pattern may be purchased for about Rs. 100 which can be used with electric light.

Visual Instruction shows very popular.

The Visual Instruction Section gives shows all over the State. Needless to say, these shows ars extremely popular; huge crowds of men, women and children of all ages, castes and conditions gather to enjoy what is to most of them quite a novel means of amusement and instruction. Sometimes, indeed, the crowds become so large as to be unmanageable. Like all the activities of the Department, these entertainments are entirely free. The services of this Section are occasionally requisitioned by other Departments of the State and by Associations and Governments in other Indian States and British territories.

Cost of the Section.

The staff of the Section consists of one Operator, who is a Mechanical Engineer, and three menials. The annual expenses are as follows :—

Operator at 60 per month. 2 menials at Rs. 14 each and one at Rs. 15.		Rs. 1, 236
Materials	,,	2,000
Transportation charges	,,	700
Travelling expenses	,,	800
Contingency	,,	160
Total ...		4,896

The film in education.

The Cinema has become one of the most powerful of influences in modern society Mr. St. John Ervine, indeed, lately declared that a new type of mentality has come into being

of late years—a type which he designates as the "Movie-mind." Educators are now considering how this new influence may be employed in education, and it was His Highness who in 1912 presented the Library Department with the cinematograph and set of films, which had been purchased two years previously to illustrate His Highness' tour round the world. These formed the nucleus of the materials of our Visual Instruction Branch. A few years ago the Government of India and the Government of Bombay sent representatives to Baroda to investigate the actual working of the Branch, and the former has published a pamphlet on the subject.*

A Committee on the Use of the Cinematograph in Education appointed by the Imperial Education Conference published its report in 1924, and last April appeared *The Cinema in Education*, edited by Sir James Marchant, being a Report on the psychological investigations conducted by special sub-committees of the Cinema Commission of enquiry established by the National Council of Public Morals.

Those interested in this interesting and important subject may also be referred to *The Film*: its *use in popular education*, by M. Jackson Wrigley, with foreword by Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart. London, 1922, 6s., to *The Library and the community*, by J. L. Wheeler, Chicago, the American Library Association, $ 2·50 (chapter XXV, *Motion Picture Publicity*) to Miss Barbara Low's article in the *Contemporary Review* for November 1925, and to the other articles on the subject which have recently appeared in the press.

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*See Pamphlet No. 10 of the Bureau of Education, by Mr. D. S. Sawarkar, published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, (India) Simla, 1921, price one anna.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The very presence of a public library has a meaning and exerts a power for good. Especially is this the case when this presence is made evident by a separate and worthy building. A building which stands for books, for knowledge, for the records of human experience, a house not just like other houses but with marks of permanence, dignity and grace, and evidently so contrived as to call the people in and to distribute freely to them these wise and entertaining books, must be a positive influence in itself. If the public library is neglected, or starved with excessive thrift, or if it is crowded into a corner, opened at rare intervals, and approached with difficulty, all this influence is lost,—W. R. EASTMAN, *Chief of the Division of Educational Extension,* New York State Library.

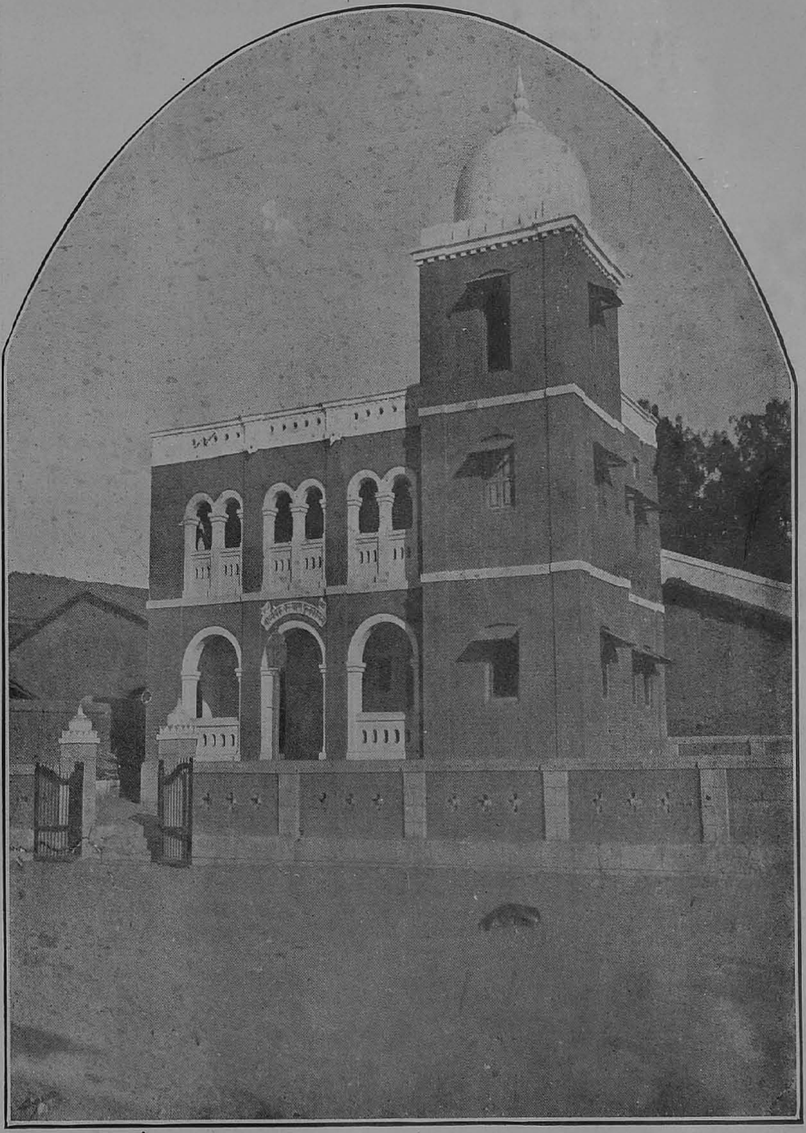
A library is not a building, nor a collection of dead and dusty books, but a living, active agent of service.—O. R. H. THOMSON.

The modern public library believes that it should find a reader for every book on its shelves and provide a book for every reader in it- community, and that it should in all cases bring book and reader together.—A. E. BOSTWICK.

A rapid survey of the various sections of the Department having been made, it remains to deal with some other aspects of its work which may be worthy of note.

Library training.

Mention has already been made of the library classes held by the founder of the Baroda library system. Classes are still being held once a year for librarians of the district libraries who are invited to Baroda to undergo a short course in library economy, especially planned to meet the particular needs of the institutions of which they are in charge. The Assistant Curator during his tours also occasionally gathers the librarians of neighbouring places at a convenient centre and gives them a few practical lessons in library management. It may be mentioned that the Library Department is prepared to give a gratuitous



Erected 1915 Kadi Town Library, Kadi. Cost Rs. 7,500

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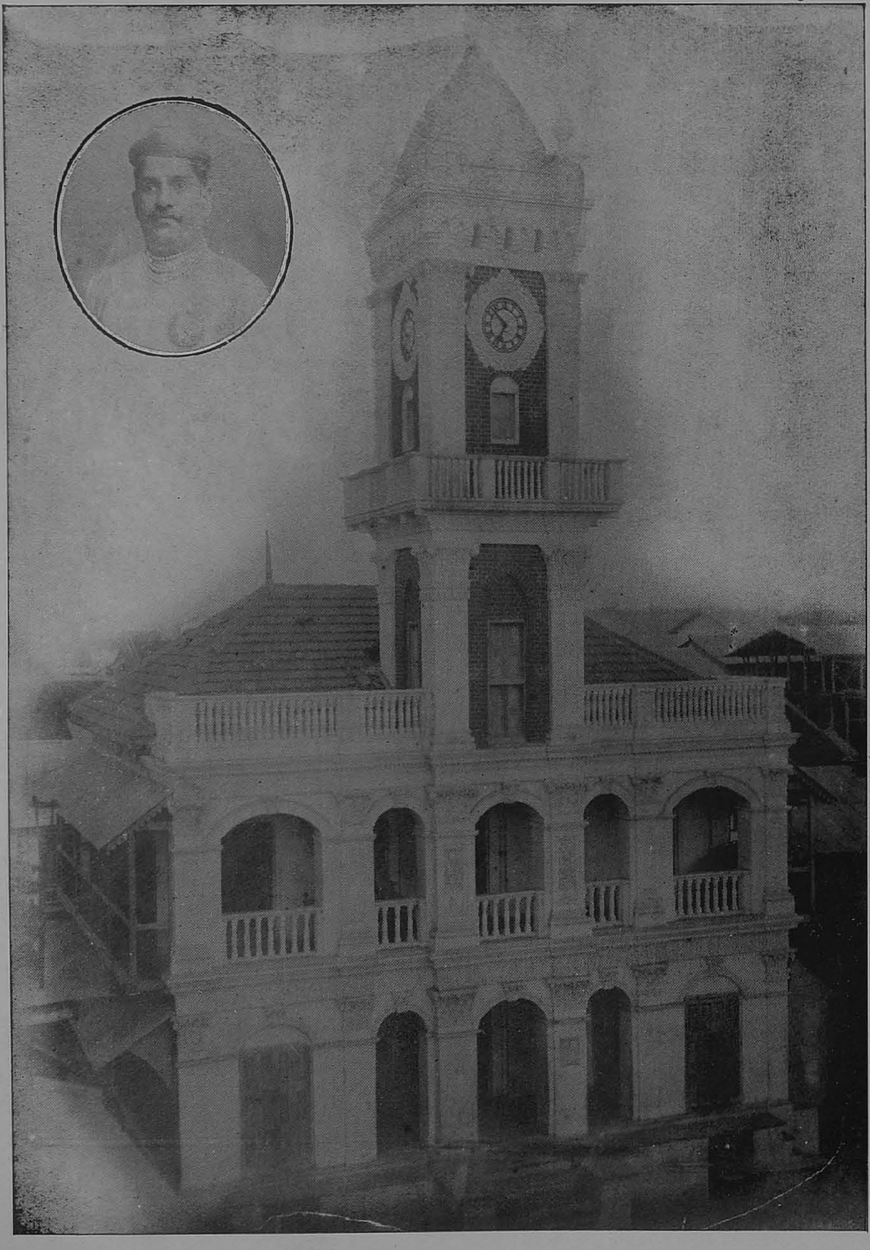


Erected 1916. Dabhoi Town Library Cost Rs. 17,000

course of practical instruction to young men who are desirous of taking up librarianship as a profession. Among those who have undergone such training may be mentioned librarians sent by the States of Mysore, Indore and Dewas, by the Elphinstone College, J. N. Petit Library, Bombay and other institutions.

Exhibitions.

From time to time the Department holds exhibitions with a view to furthering the library movement, and engaging the interest and attention of social workers, educationists and the general public in the cause. Whenever the State organizes any exhibition, the Department is invariably called upon to furnish a library section. Many such exhibitions have been held in the Baroda State of recent years. Similar sections have also been arranged in exhibitions held in other parts of India, such as Bombay, Gwalior, Kotah and Benares. Moreover, the Library Department endeavours to co-operate with Conferences by arranging appropriate exhibitions, as in the Baroda All–India Music Conferences of 1916, and in the three All–India Librarians' Conferences held in Lahore, Madras, Cocanada and Calcutta in 1918, 1919, 1923 and 1928 respectively.

British Empire Exhibition.

The Baroda Government having a Court in the British Empire Fxhibition held in Wembley in 1924, a collection of charts, diagrams, photographs and other exhibits illustrating the various library activities of the State was exhibited in the Educational Section of that Court.

Ahmedabad Agricultural Exhibition.

The Baroda Central Library has been directed by His Highness' Government to arrange for a Library Section in the important Agricultural Exhibition which the city of Ahmedabad has planned for November 1928.

The Central Library, it may be noted, is an institute member of the American, the British and the Indian Library Associations.

Co-operation with other institution.

The Central Library, Baroda, endeavours to co-operate with other literary institutions when conferences are held, by sending delegates to take part in the proceedings and to read papers. It was represented at recent meetings of the Gujarat Vernacular Society and the Marathi Literary Conference.

Library Miscellany.

In 1912, some members of the newly founded Baroda Library Department started the *Libraiy Miscellany* under the editorship of the late Mr. J. S. Kudalkar. It was an illustrated quarterly in English, Gujarati and Marathi, and the first journal established in India devoted to the Library Movement. It ran for 8 years, and during its short but not inglorious career rendered yeoman's service to the cause it advocated. Many librarians, educationists and social workers were induced to visit Baroda and see the actual working of the system in vogue in that State. Mention has already been made of *Pustakalaya*, which is carrying on the same work as the *Miscellany*, but, which being printed in Gujarati, appeals to a much smaller clientele.

Andhradesa Library Association

The Andhradesa Library Association, the founders of which freely acknowledge the inspiration they received from the *Baroda Library Miscellany*, is doing excellent work in the Telugu-speaking parts of Madras Presidency, particularly in organizing district and taluka libraries and associations. It appears that the

Andhras* have developed quite a new type of library, incorporating in its organization amongst others the hoary indigenous institutions of the Hindu temple and the ancient village community and the modern public library.

Other Library Association.

The Andhradesa Library Association was also the organizer of the first All–India Libraries' Conference held in Madras in 1919, under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras, and the Presidentship of the late Mr. Kudalkar, Curator of Libraries, Baroda State. An Indian Library Association was then founded which has held annual meetings in various parts of India. India is such an enormous area that local associations are needed to carry out effectual propaganda. Such Associations have been established in North–East India, and in Poona, (i.e., the Maharasthra Library Association). Bengal has been very active in library propaganda this year. A Library Conference was held in Chandranagore (French India) and a little later was formed the All–Bengal Library Association under the patronage of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The first meeting of the newly founded organization was held in Calcutta, and proved a highly successful gathering. On both these occasions the Baroda Central Library "did its bit" by loaning a selection of professional text books, bibliographies etc., as well as a set of expensive and attractive coloured publicity posters lately purchased from America.

Libraries in Indian States.

The library movement is also making head-way in some Indian States. The success of the popular libraries of Baroda induced the Mysore Government to send a graduate for training to Baroda, and subse–

* The Telugu–speaking inhabitants of Northern Madras.

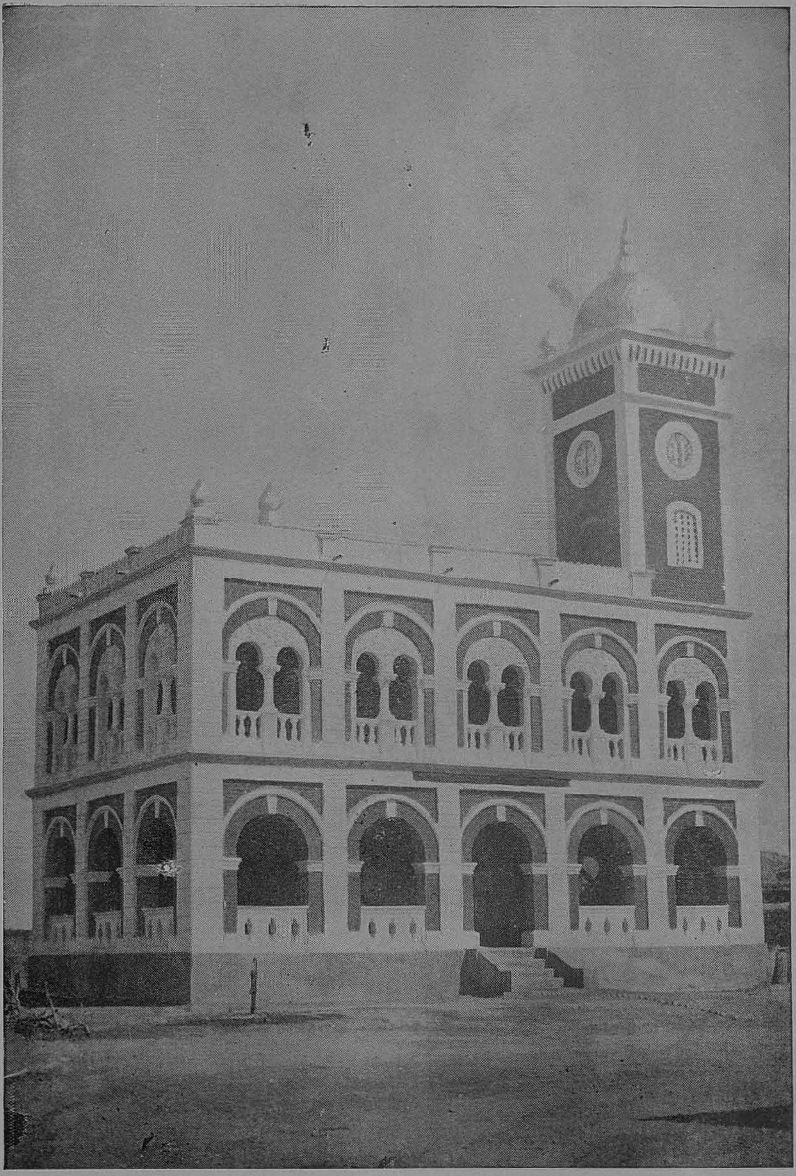
quently to organise a library system in its own State. Good libraries have been formed in Mysore and Bangalore: the library in the latter city has published an excellent calalogue of English books arranged on the Dewey Decimal System of Classification. Mysore also adopted the plan of giving Government aid to local libraries, and 50 such libraries have been established and placed in charge of Local Boards. The attempt to start libraries in the rural areas has not been so successful, owing to ignorance and apathy on the part of the villagers. A travelling library system was, therefore, launched to serve the villages. The little State of Puddokotah (Madras) is also making progress with town and village libraries.

Indian universities.

Some of the Indian universities are showing laudable zeal in improving their library methods. Bombay was the first Indian university to send its librarian to England for professional training. Later on, the Punjab University "went one better." It invited Mr. A. D. Dickinson, an American expert, to reorganise its library and to establish library lectures and classes. Such lectures and classes are still being held in Lahore and many of the librarians of colleges in Northern India are being trained therein. Mr. Dickinson's parting gift to India before returning to America was the *Punjab Library Primer*, 1916, price Rs. 2, published by the Punjab University. It may confidently be recommended as the best elementary text book for Indian library aspirants. The Madras University also sent a graduate to receive professional training in England and America; he has recently returned to take up his duties.

Other library conferences.

Meanwhile, prompted by Mr. J. A. Chapman, Librarian of the Government of India, Imperial Library, Calcutta, and the *doyen* of the profession in this country, the Government of India convened a conference



Erected 1915 Sinor Town Library Cost Rs. 7,500

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Erected 1913 Vishnagar Town Library Cost Rs. 7,400

of librarians at Lahore in 1919. Amongst the proposals of this Conference was the division of India into four or more circles, within which the local libraries might unite for inter-loan of books* and for co-operation in other directions, the necessity for professional training for librarians, the preservation and collecting of Mss. and cognate subjects. The Bombay Government subsequently appointed a committee to deal with the same subject, but nothing has been done to carry out the proposals of the Committee. Neither has any steps been taken to deal with the proposals of a Committee which met in the Imperial Library in April 1919, and drew up a list of 100 journals published in India which ought to be indexed on the lines of the of the British Library Association. It was agreed that the plan was feasible, provided ten volunteers came forward to do the work of indexing under the supervision of the Imperial Library.

Subject Index to Periodicals.

Seeing that it was found impossible to run an independent "union" index to Indian journals, the writer has in the interests of Indian scholars undertaken to index the articles in *Rupam*, the *Modern Review* and the *Calcutta Review* in the *Subject Index to Periodicals* which the Library Association is publishing. The 1926 volume of this work has appeared, and the single volume which will cover the years 1923–1925 is expected shortly.

Library Progress in India.

The Government of the United Provinces and the Corporation of Bombay and various Deccan states such as Sangli, Miraj Ichalkarangi and Bhor are considering the question of the provision of popular libraries

* Scholars in India experience such difficulties in obtaining the books they require for their research that they will be glad to learn that the Imperial Library Calcutta, the best and largest Library in this country, is prepared to lend practically any book from its stock free of charge on reasonable conditions to any person resident in India.

for the masses. The enquiries for information about library administration which are constantly being received by the Baroda Library Department are clear indications of the fact that all over India library authorities are anxious to improve the local libraries and make them more accessible to the public. Quicker progress in this direction cannot, however, be expected until the movement for free and compulsory primary education makes greater headway in India, because the library is the necessary complement of the school. Indeed most educationists and social workers will agree with the dictum of Mr. St. Loe Strachey, Editor of the *Spectator*, when he says:—.

"Primary education might be described as fitting men to make use of a library. In learning how to read and write and cipher, men are, in effect, learning how to use the mental tools of existence. These tools are books, and books make a library. The wise State, therefore, sees to it that there is a plentiful supply of tools at hand, so that any one who wants to use them for his own and the public good can do so without impediment. To educate people and then not provide them with tools to work with, is obviously an absurdity, if not a crime."†

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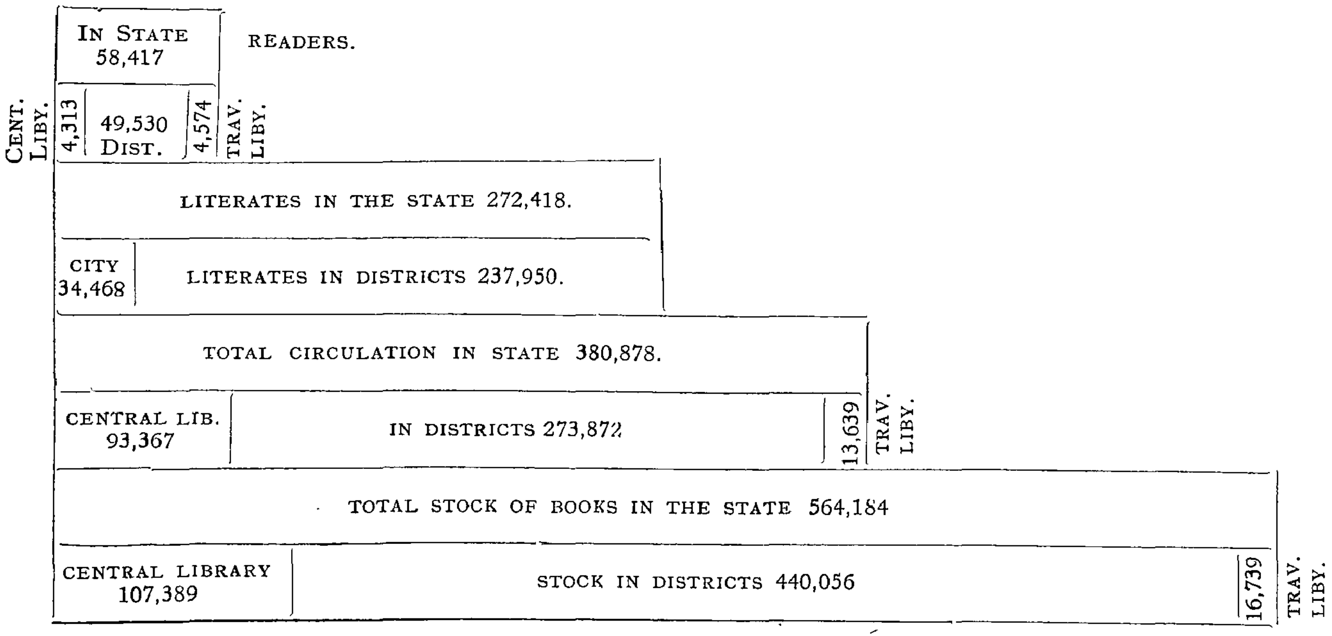
†Printed in the *Library Association Record* of September 1925.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE STOCK AND CIRCULATION OF BOOKS IN THE CENTRAL LIBRARY, THE TRAVELLING LIBRARIES, AND THE DISTRICT LIBRARIES OF THE BARODA STATE TO THE ENTIRE LITERATE POPULATION AND TO THE REGISTERED READERS IN THE LIBRARIES.



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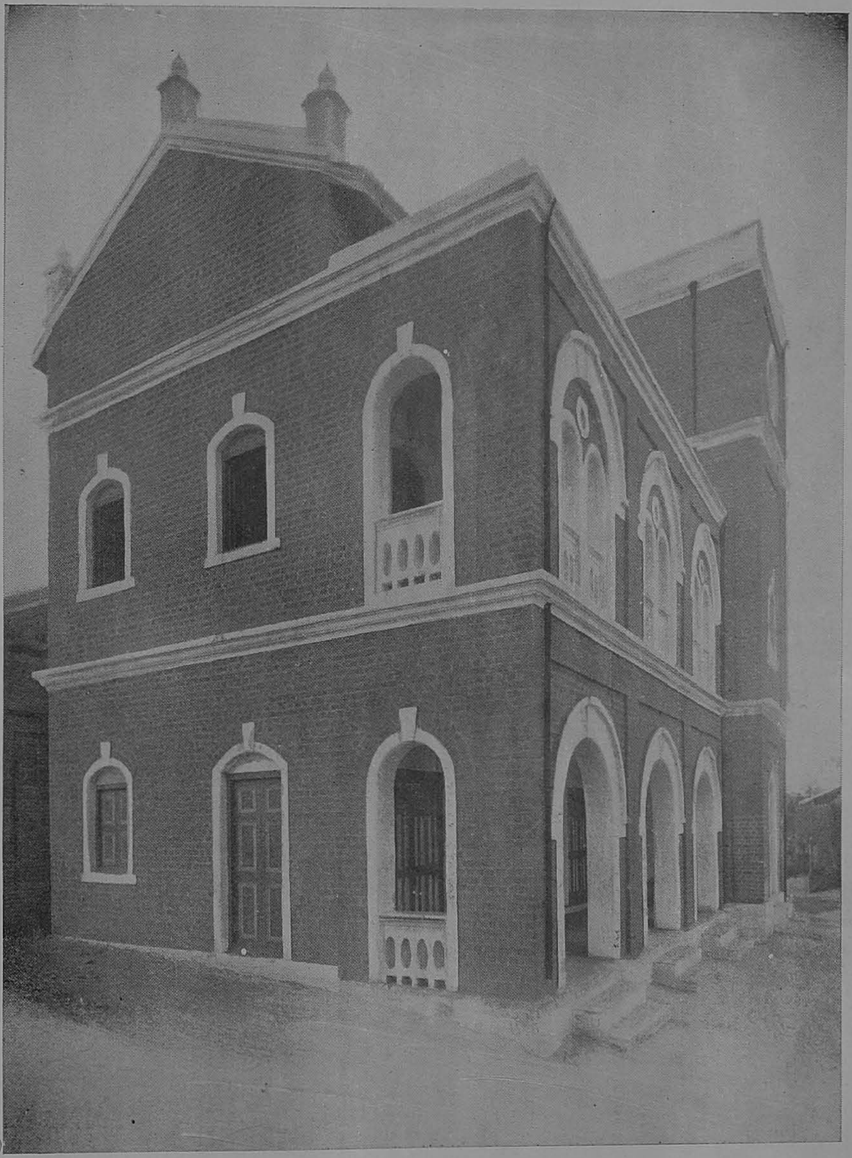


Erected 1919 Varnama Village Library Cost Rs. 17,000

Erected 1922 **Palana Village Library** **Cost Rs. 15,000**

APENDIX I.

APPRECIATIONS OF THE CENTRAL LIBRARY, BARODA.

DR. MARBLE: ROUND-THE-WORLD TRAVEL GUIDE, 1925.

Baroda has a public library of 100,000 volumes with a daily circulation of over 300, also many branch libraries throughout the principality. It would be hard to find a library in any land more efficiently crganised, or with a keener appreciation of its mission to the community.

SANDERSON (C. R.) LIBRARY LAW, London 1925.

Several public libraries are in existence in various parts of India, but it is a remarkable fact that the native State of Baroda alone provides examples of really modern progressive public libraries. In this State the present Maharaja has instituted a policy of compulsory free education, and has set up that necessary corollary, an efficient public library system.

BROWN (J. D.) MANUAL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY. 1920.

4th edition by W. C. B. Sayers,

It cannot be said to redound to the credit of the Government of India that the only public library systems in India have been established in native States. The Gaekwar of Baroda has instituted such a system which extends from the capital city to the smallest village.

REES (MISS GWENDOLEN) F.L.A., LIBRARIES FOR CHILDREN, 1924.

In the State of Baroda, under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad, the public library movement has flourished amazingly, and the children, far from being forgotten, are liberally provided for at the Baroda Central Library, the Vaso and other public libraries. The term "library facilities for children" has been interpreted in a broad sense, and presents not a few novel features.

TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT. August 11th, 1927.

H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda, the beginnings of whose work were noticed in the *Times Literary Supplement* of June 28th 1917, has since continued and greatly expanded it, to the enor-

mous benefit of his own people, and to the advantage of the students of ancient Indian literature. For the former he has founded libraries; for the latter he has been conducting an indefatigable research, and has published many volumes and more manuscripts as the result of it. The library movement of Baroda was the pioneer among the Indian States; moreover, besides the Central Library, which includes a lending library for the city as well as a special juvenile section, and cinema shows for those who cannot read, there are country libraries for outlying towns and villages, and "travelling libraries" by which books are circulated. This excellent example has borne fruit outside Baroda.

VIENNA ORIENTAL JOURNAL, 1926.

Article by Dr. Maurice Winternitz, Director, Seminar for Indology and Ethnology, German University, Prague.

In October 1923 I paid a short visit to Baroda. The Curator of Libraries kindly showed me round the Central Library, which is quite a unique institution in India, but which it is hoped will not remain unique. Going through the rooms of this well arranged popular library of more than 100,000 works on all possible subjects, with a special department of juvenile works, and a children's room, in which children under the care of a very kind and amiable Maratha lady, could not only read books and look at pictures, but also play—my constant feeling was the fervent wish that similar educational institutions might be spread all over India.

His Excellency LORD WILLINGDON, (Governor of Bombay, 1913–1919): now Governor-General of Canada.

My visit to the Library has been full of interest. It is I believe an unique and evidently most successful effort to instruct old and young, and I congratulate His Highness the Maharaja and all connected with it on the fine example set to promote education and knowledge.

PRINCE EUGENE DE LIGNY (of Belgium).

Une bibliothèque est le temple des beautés de l'esprit et du cœur. Comment celle de Baroda ne serait-elle pas ce qu'elle est, puisque l'auguste Prince qui en personnifie les qualités est celui qui préside á ces destinées.

Parfaite en son ordonnance, féconde en sa generosité, modèle de philanthropie raisonnée, survi par l'Inde tout entière, elle répond aux vues de Son Altesse le Maharaja Gaekwad de Baroda.

Son idèal a consisté a intensifier pour leur bien la culture intellectuelle de ses sujets. La création de cette splendide biblio-thèque, mère de tant d'autres, a realisé celui-ci.

A l'hommage de son *peuple qui le venère. qu'il me doit* permis de joindre celui de ma respectueuse admiration.

Je prie l'éminent conservateur qui a bien voulu nous faire les honneurs de la bibliothèque de se faire mon interprete.

DR. DAVID LEES, D. S. O., M. B., F. R. C. S. E.,

Member of the Social Hygiene Commission for India.

I have spent a most interesting hour with the librarian of this institution, and have been much impressed with the work which he is able to carry out through the far-sightedness of the Government of Baroda.

As an educational medium in this State, this library and its many branches are invaluable. The popularity of this institution and the wide use made of it by the inhabitants both young and old, prove that it is fulfilling a very definite need. Throughout India there is nothing so much needed as education, and the provision of excellent reading and reference libraries such as this will amply repay the wise rulers who are providing it, and have made it so complete.

SIR THOMAS H. MIDDLETON, K. B. E., C. B., LL. D.

Commissioner under the Development and Road Improvement Fund; Professor of Agriculture, Baroda College 1889-96: Member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1926-27.

It is a great pleasure to me, on returning to Baroda after an interval of 30 years, to find noteworthy among the many improvements that have taken place this fine public library, well stored with good books well thumbed.

PROF. FRANKLIN EDGERTON, Professor of Sanskrit.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn. U. S. A.

I have been greatly interested in the Baroda Central Library. It is the most modern and up-to-date library I have seen in India, and seems to be amazingly efficient. It must be extremely useful to the people of the State.

MR. F. G. A. ANDREWS,

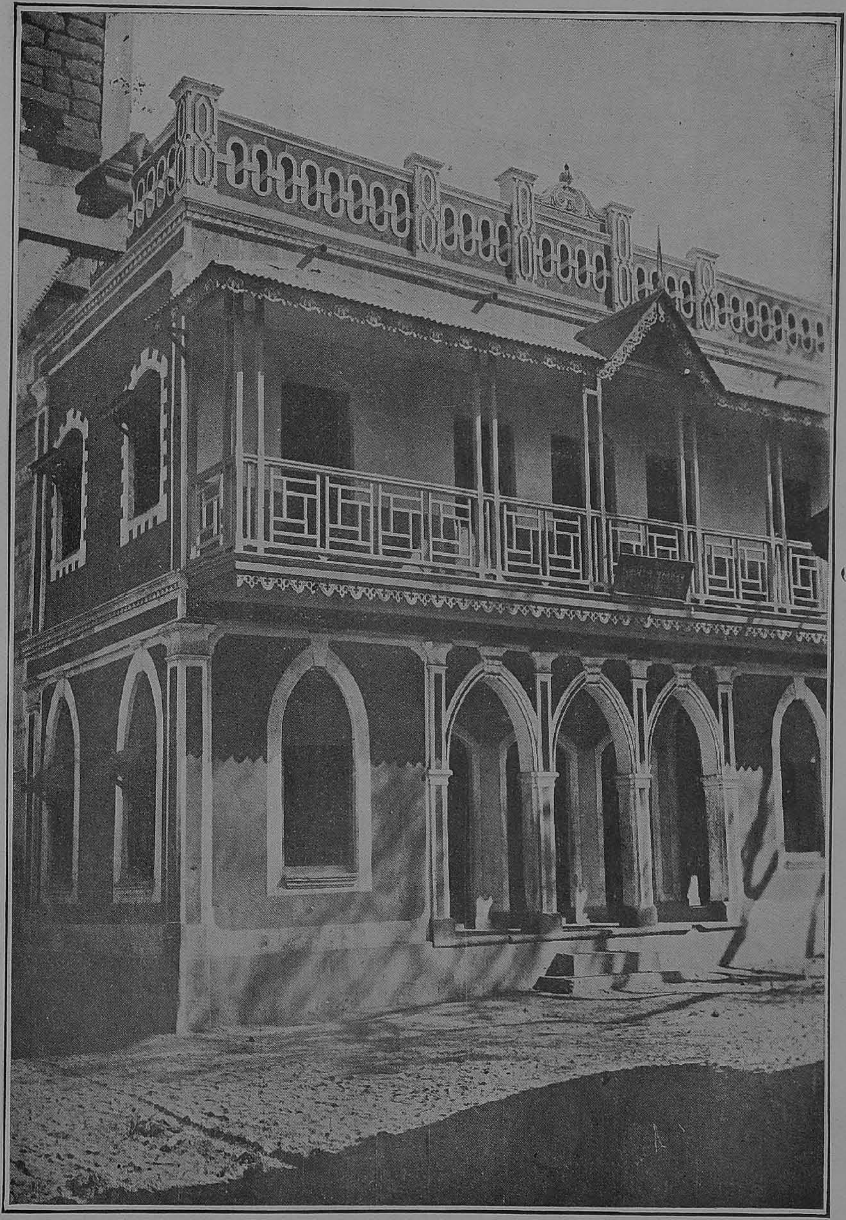
Commissioner of Settlement, Bombay Presidency.

I have spent a most interesting hour in going over the library with Mr. Mohun Dutt. It is far the most interesting effort I have examined in India. It realises the truth that literary education can be of little or no benefit without the after-study of books. It is no use providing people with a key to an empty store-house.

RAO BAHADUR N. GOPALSWAMI AYYANGAR,

Registrar-General of Panchayats, Madras.

The hour I had the privilege of spending at this remarkable institution was not merely enjoyable; it was of the greatest educative value to me personolly. It is deservedly the model of all library activity in this country. With its many adjuncts and the ramified system of district, taluka and village libraries of which it is the centre, it is an institution designed, financed, equipped and run with an eye to the realisation of the maximum advantage to the public.



Cost Rs. 2,593 Bandhani Village Library Erected 1913

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Vaso Town Library Interior View

APPENDIX II.

Landmarks in the Educational History of Baroda.

1871 One High school and four primary schools established in Baroda ...666 pupils.

1875 H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao III ascended the Gadi, aged 13 years.

1875 Vernacular Education Department founded, with Mr. Bhogilal as the first Director.

1875 Two girls' schools and one Urdu School opened.

1876 Sanskrit School at Dwarka opened.

1881 His Highness assumed control of the administration. There were then 180 primary schools with 7,465 pupils.

1882 Baroda College founded.

1882 Female Training College for elementary teachers opened.

1883 Schools for Depressed Classes (so—called "untouchables") established.

1885 Boarding School for Dhankas, i. e. aboriginal forest tribes, founded.

1886 Indian Music School started.

1893 Compulsory education started as an experimental measure in Amreli.

1894 Baroda Museum founded.

1897 Shravan Mas Dakshina (Sanskrit Examination) transferred to the Education Department; originally conducted by the Khangi Department since 1779.

1905 Male Training College opened.

1907 Compulsory education made universal in the State.

1907 Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, (which became in 1917 Baroda High School for Girls) opened.

1909 Deaf and Dumb School opened.

1915 Sanskrit Pathshala, Baroda, started.

1919 Baroda Boy Scout Organization founded.

1919 Baroda Girl Guides Organization founded.

1921 European Picture Gallery opened.

1922 Indian Picture Gallery opened.

1927 Baroda spends Rs. 3,288,520 annually on education, i. e. 16% of its whole expenditure. It has 2,996 educational establishments and educates 217.036 children.

APPENDIX III.

Landmarks in the History of the Library Movement in Baroda.

1865 Gandevi Public Library founded.

1877 Baroda State Library founded (now known as the Shrimant Jayasinharao Subscription Library).

1891 Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad (His Highness' brother) established in Baroda the Shri Sayaji Free Library (now incorporated in the Central Library,)

1906 Mitra Mandal Libraries organized in Gujarat by Mr. M. N. Amin.

1907 Rural Libraries in Baroda organized on a grant-in-aid system.

1907 Mahila (ladies') Library established in the Female Training College, Baroda.

1910 Baroda Library Department established.

1910–13 Mr W. A. Borden appointed Director of State Libraries.

1910–11 Baroda Library Training Class conducted.

1911 Travelling Libraries established.

1912–19 " Baroda Library Miscellany " published.

1913-14 Mr. J. S. Kudalkar sent abroad to study the libraries of the world.

1913 Mr. M. N. Amin appointed acting Curator of Libraries.

1914 Mr. N. M. Dutt appointed acting Curator of Libraries.

1914 Mahila (Ladies') Library placed under the control of the Central Library.

1915–21 Mr. J. S. Kudalkar appointed Curator of State Libraries with Mr. Dutt as State Librarian.

1912 Training Classes opened for town librarians. (Six months' course).

1912 Visual Instruction Section opened.

1913 Children's Playroom started.

1915 Gaekwad's Oriental Series commenced.

1918 Conference of Indian Libraries convened at Lahore by the Government of India; Mr. Dutt sent as Baroda delegate.

1918 First edition of *Baroda Library Handbook* published, 16 pp.

1919 *The Earoda Library Movement*, by G. S. Kudalkar, published.

1919 Conference of Indian Libraries convened at Madras; Mr. Kudalkar presided.

1921 Mr. Kudalkar died: Mr. Dutt appointed Curator.

1921 Second Edition of *The Baroda Library Handbook*, by N. M. Dutt, published. 48 pp.

1924 Third Edition of *The Baroda Library Handbook* published. 48 pp.

1925 Baroda Library Association founded. 1st. Conference at Gandevi,

1925 Baroda Pustakalaya Sahayak Sahakari Mandal: (Baroda Library Co-operative Society) founded.

1925 " Pustakalaya " (Gujarati library journal,) started.

1926 Fourth Edition of *The Baroda Library Handbook* published. 76 pp.

1926 Second meeting of the Baroda Library Association held at Dwarka.

1926 First Taluka (county) Library Association founded in Vaghodia.

1927 Sanskrit Section separated from the Central Library and re-organised uuder the title of the " Oriental Institute, " Baroda.

1927 *The Baroda Library Movement 1911–1925* in Gujarath, published.

1928 Mr. N. M. Dutt (Curator of Libraries) elected Fellow of the (British) Library Association.

1928 Third meeting of Baroda Library Association at Petlad.

APPENDIX IV.

POPULATION OF BARODA STATE AND BARODA CITY.

		Literate in English.	Total Literate.	Illiterate.	Total
Baroda City and Cantonment.	Male ...	5,541	26,301	25,254	51,555
	Female ...	478	8,167	84,990	43,157
	Total...	6,019	34,468	60,244	94,712
Mofussil towns (43) and villages (2,993)	Male ...	9,232	204,817	844,192	1,049,009
	Female ...	409	33,133	949,668	982,801
	Total...	9,641	237,950	1,793,860	2,031,810
Whole State ...	Male ...	14,773	231,118	869,446	1,100,564
	Female ...	887	41,300	984,658	1,025,958
	Total...	15,660	272,418	1,854,104	1,126,522

The area of the State is 8,127 square miles. It is larger than Wales by 716 square miles, but its population is about 180,000 less than the population of that Principality.

APPENDIX IV. A.

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF LITERACY IN BARODA AND SOME OTHER INDIAN PROVINCES AND STATES.

Proportion per mille of literates aged 5 and over.

From the Census of 1921.

Province or State.	In all languages.	In English.	City.	In all languages.	In English.
Burma	314	10	Madras ...	576	104
Travancore. ...	279	15	Rangoon ...	473	127
Cochin	214	21·3	Calcutta ...	451	206
BARODA ...	147	8·5	BARODA ...	405	71
Coorg	144	20	Dacca	353	141
Delhi Province ...	122	38	Bangalore ...	343	125
Bengal	104	19	Mysore ...	334	53·4
Madras	98	11	Poona	324	105
Mysore	84	12	Bombay ...	241	94
Bombay	83	12	Karachi... ...	198	78
			Delhi City ...	161	54
India Total ...	22·6		Indian towns ... (average)	139	

APPENDIX V.

Baroda Library Department.

The various Sections are open during the following hours:—

CENTRAL LIBRARY.	
Newspaper Reading Room ... ... (*Open 365 days in the year.*)	8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Lending Library ... ... (*Closed Wednesday Mornings*).	*During Winter.* 7-30 to 10 A.M: 5 to 7 P.M. *During Summer.* 8-30 to 10 A. M: 4-30 to 7 P. M.
Reference Library.	8 to 10-30 A.M. and 11-30 to 5-30 P.M.
Children's Playroom and Library ...	12 to 6 P.M.
Mahila (Ladies') Branch Library ...	12 to 6 P.M.
Office	11-30 A.M: to 5-30 P.M.
Bindery...	11-30 A.M: to 5-30 P.M.
COUNTRY BRANCH.	
Travelling Library Section	11-30 A.M: to 5-30 P.M.
District Library Section	11-30 A.M: to 5-30 P.M.
Visual Instruction Section	11-30 A.M: to 5-30 P.M.

All the Sections (with the exception of the Newspaper Room) are closed on Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

APPENDIX VI.

EXPENDITURE OF THE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

	Expenditure 1925–26 Rupees.		Expenditure 1926–27 Rupees.		Budget 1927–28 Rupees.	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CENTRAL LIBRARY.						
Establishment	18,003		17,975		20,224	
Dead Stock	838		1,492		250	
					10,000 Steel stacks.	
Contingency	2,663		2,420		1,578	
Fitting Fans	428		...		...	
Removing telephone ...	212		...		...	
Insurance	725		781		782	
Uniform for peons ...	...		...		550	
Scholarships	240		240		160	
Books	7,209		15,013		4,375	
Periodicals	1,800	32,118	1,371	39,292	1,500	39,419
MAHILA LIBRARY.						
Establishment	408		408		408	
Periodicals	96	504	87	495	100	508
BINDERY.						
Establishment	744		804		744	
Materials	597		479		400	
Books bound outside ...	...	1,341	4,000	5,283	...	1,144
TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.						
Establishment	1,440		1,440		1,440	
Books	746		700		700	
Dead Stock	397		420		400	
Transportation	317	2,900	380	2,940	400	2,940
VISUAL INSTRUCTION.						
Establishment	1,236		1,236		1,236	
Materials...	2,645		3,924		2,000	
Contingency	160		160		160	
Transportation	101		508		700	
Travelling Expenses ...	95		262		500	
Fire-proof Godown ...	...	4,237	...	6,090	4,300	8,896
DISTRICT SECTION.						
Establishment	4,548		4,708		4,656	
Travelling expenses ...	601		689		1,000	
Exhibitions	235		554		...	
Grant-in-aid to country libraries	24,879		25,316		30,000	
Grant for buildings ...	5,000		15,000		...	
Grant for purchasing books for new libraries	1,500	36,763	...	46,267	2,000	37,656
SANSKRIT SECTION.*						
Establishment	11,508		11,627		* 828	For two months.
Gaekwad's Oriental Series.	10,707	22,215	9,746	21,373	...	828
Grand Total ...		100,078		121,740		91,391

* *N. B.*—The Sanskrit Section from the 1st September 1927 was separated from the Library Department and is now styled the "*Oriental Institute.*"

APPENDIX VII.

Library Department, Baroda.

N. K. Dixit, Esqr., B.A., M.C.P. (*Educational Commissioner: Vidyadhikari*).

BOOK SELECTION COMMITTEES.

N. K. Dixit, Esqr., B.A., M.C.P. (Educational Commissioner) and Newton M. Dutt, Esqr., F.L.A., Curator of Libraries (*For English*).

M. N. Amin, Esqr., B.A., Assistant Curator of Libraries, C. M. Desai, Esqr., B.A., Naib Vidyadhikari, and Prof. A. K. Trivedi, M.A., L,L.B., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Baroda College (*for Gujarati*).

D. N. Apte, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., Pleader, and Prof. C. V. Joshi, M.A., State Record Keeper (*for Marathi*).

(Post vacant) (*for Urdu*).

Anandapriya Atmaram, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., Inspector, Antyaja Schools, and R. A. Chhaya, Esqr., B.A. LL.B., Teacher, Male Training College (*for Hindi*).

STAFF OF THE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

with monthly salaries in rupees.

Newton Mohun Dutt, F.L.A. (480) *Curator of Libraries and Reader to H. H. Maharaja Gaekwad.*

CENTRAL LIBRARY.

REFERENCE LIBRARIES AND CATALOGUING ROOMS.

B. M. Dadachanji, B.A., (205) *English Cataloguer;* G. R. Dandvate (42–50) *English Accessioner and Urdu and Hindi Cataloguer;* and R. S. Trivedi (42–50) *Gujarati Cataloguer.*

LENDING LIBRARY.

K. M. Rangnekar, B.A. (60–100) (*Superintendent of Circulation.)* 1 Issuing Clerk, 1 Receiving Clerk, 1 Overdue Notice Clerk and 1 Shelf Reader (20–40)

CHILDREN'S PLAYROOM.

Mrs. A. P. Prabhudesai (60–100) (*Superintendent of Children's Room and Marathi Cataloguer.)*

MAHILA OR LADIES' LIBRARY.

Mrs. Suvarna Mehta (20–40) (*Superintendent*).

NEWSPAPER READING ROOM.

Clerk in charge (20–40).

COUNTRY BRANCH.

Motibhai N. Amin, B.A., (205) (*Assistant Curator in charge of Country Work*).

TOWN AND VILLAGE LIBRARY SECTION.

I. K. Patel (42–50) Senior Clerk; and 3 other clerks.

TRAVELLING LIBRARY SECTION.

N. C. Divanji (60) (*Superintendent)* and 2 clerks.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION SECTION.

R. M. Barve (60) (*Cinematograph Operator)*.

GENERAL OFFICE.

Panalal A. Trivedi (55–75) *Head Clerk*, Eknath M. Patel (42–50) *Accounts Clerk*, 1 Typist (25–45), 1 Barnishi and Stationery Clerk, 1 Record & Bindery Clerk.

BINDERY.

Kashiram Pawar (30-40) *Head Binder*, 1 Assistant Binder (15–25), 1 Boy (10–15).

MENIAL STAFF.

1 Jamadar (16), 9 Peons (at 15) ; 9 Kamathis (at 14); 2 Boy Kamathis (at 10).

N. B.—The grade of ordinary clerks is Rs. 20–40 per mensem.

APPENDIX VIII.

16 YEARS' STATISTICS OF CENTRAL LIBRARY, BARODA.

1911-12 to 1926-27.

Year.	Stock.	Readers.	Circulation.	Working Days.	Daily Average.	Attendance Children's Room.
1911—12	28,654	3,105	57,296	325	176·3	...
1912—13	36,175	3,000	55,206	325	169.86	...
1913—14	49,277	2,705	55,116	296	186·86	19,081
1914—15	53,790	2,500	58,144	328	177·26	19,553
1915—16	57,809	3,297	61,758	324	190·6	20,110
1916—17	64,164	3,000	52,768	284	185·8	20,196
1917—18	67,984	3,202	54,624	325	168·07	14,000
1918—19	74,323	2,974	63,129	284	222	17,637
1919—20	85,775	2,878	61,127	274½	226.48	22,443
1920—21	88,763	3,372	78,154	275	284·19	24,913
1921—22	89,733	3,342	80,556	276	291·87	23,435
1922—23	98,964	3,673	96,927	279	347·4	29,034
1923—24	102,186	3,740	85,009	279	304·69	25,365
1924—25	105,340	3,642	83,229	274	303·75	22,166
1925—26	102,210	3,629	75,555	260	290·59	14,768
1926—27	107,389	4,313	93,367	280	333·45	15,192

APPENDIX IX.

SUMMARY OF PERIODICALS

TAKEN IN THE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

No.	Periodicals.	Dallies.	Weeklies.	Monthlies.	Quarterly.	Others.	Total.
1	Periodicals from England.	...	7	7	6	1	21
2	Periodicals from America.	...	3	6	2	5	16
3	Indian (English.) ...	3	11	16	2	...	32
4	Gujarati ...	4	22	33	3	1	63
5	Marathi ...	2	13	16	2	...	33
6	Hindi and Urdu ...	1	3	2	...	...	6
7	Free from Huzur Kamdar.	1	3	5	...	...	9
8	Free from Publishers & others.	1	4	11	4	2	22
* 9	In exchange for "Gaekwar's Oriental Series."	...	...	...	4	22	26
	Grand Total ...	12	66	96	23	31	228

* Most of these are now being received by the Oriental Institute.

APPENDIX X.

CENTRAL LIBRARY BARODA.

REGISTERED READERS 1926–27 (Tickets are renewed annually).

By caste or community.	Main Library.	Sanskrit Library.	Ladies. Mahila Library & Sunday Club.	Ladies. Satur day Park Club.	Children's Room.	Bar Association.	Railway Institute.	Total.
1 Gujaratis ...	1,438	112	276	4	18	97	20	1,965
2 Deccanis ...	1,469	127	316	20	19	10	13	1,974
3 Muslims. ...	159	1	5	5	...	...	1	171
4 Christians ...	36	2	5	2	...	...	1	46
5 Parsis, ...	33	...	10	17	...	...	...	60
6 Bengalis ...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	16
7 Jews ...	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	8
8 Madrasis ...	16	3	...	...	...	...	14	33
9 Others ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	40
Total ...	3,206	247	615	51	37	107	50	4,313
By Profession or Calling.								
1 Professors and Teachers.	96	18	64	1	...	...	...	179
2 Students, College ...	489	42	8	6	...	...	...	545
3 ,, Technical Institute..	216	6	...	...	...	...	...	222
4 ,, School. ...	568	62	150	10	27	...	...	817
5 Government servants.	1,089	69	...	...	7	...	50	1,215
6 Private persons ...	748	50	393	34	3	107	...	1,335
Total ...	3,206	247	615	51	37	107	50	4,313

APPENDIX XI.

Central Library Baroda.

Accessions 1926-27 and Stock 31st July 1927.

	Stock July 31st 1926.	Bought.	Gifts.	Mags. bound.	Total Accessions.	Gross Total.	Total Deductions.	Net Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. English	44416	755	72	98	925	45,341	400	44,941
2. English Shree Sayaji Library	8005	...	...	...	...	8005	99	7,906
3. Gujarati	12183	3755	68	18	3,841	16,024	447	15,577
4. Gujarati: Mahila Library.	1769	...	...	...	...	1,769	14	1,755
5. Marathi	13129	1199	23	...	1,222	14,351	536	13,815
6. Marathi: Mahila Library.	716	...	...	...	...	716	14	702
7. Hindi	1657	193	7	...	200	1,875	...	1,857
8. Urdu	962	38	3	...	41	1,003	...	1,003
9. Other Vernaculars ...	188	...	...	...	...	188	...	188
10. Persian Mss.	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
11. Sanskrit Printed Books.	6018	185	279	2	466	6,484	25	6,459
12. Sanskrit Mss	13,187	19	...	...	19	13,166	...	13,166
Total ...	102,210	6144	452	118	6,714	108924	1345	107,389

APPENDIX XII.

CENTRAL LIBRARY BARODA.

ENGLISH ACCESSIONS 1926-27 AND STOCK 31-7-27.

Class.	Accessions under Subjects.	Vols.
1	2	3
B. G.	Philosophy and Psychology	35
C.	Religion	23
D. F.	Science	48
H.	Medicine	31
I.	Social Sciences	141
J. K.	Technical Arts	53
L.	Game	22
M.	Fine Arts	35
A., N-R.	General, Language etc.,	108
T. W.	History	49
X.	Geography	31
Y. Z.	Biography	93
S.	Fiction	206
Ac.	Juvenile	37
	Total ...	925

Accessions. Deductions and Stock.		Central Library.	Shri Sayaji Library.	Total.
Stock 31-7-26. ...		44,416	8,005	52,421
Accessions				
Purchase	755	925	Nil	925
Gifts ...	72			
Mags, bound	98			
Total ...		45,341		53,346
Deductions				
Worn out, discarded and lost ...		289	39	
Lost and paid for		1		
Transfer to other sections		46	60	
Transfer to outside libraries		64		
		400	99	499
Total...		44,941	7,906	52,847

APPENDIX XIII.

Summary of the Circulation for the last Three Years.

	Registered Borrowers.	Sanskrit.	English.		Gujarati.		Marathi.		Hindi.		Urdu.		Total 1926–27.	Total 1925–26.	Total 1924–25.
			General.	Fiction.	General.	Fiction.	General.	Fiction.	General.	Fiction.	General.	Fiction.			
Main Library	3206	...	15169	9112	9233	17725	8573	11365	701	947	558	427	76001	65100	71747
				(J) 2191											
Sanskrit	247	1693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1693	...	...
Mahila Library (Ladies).	615	...	65	239											
				(J) 107	2089	5080	2341	3595	14	88	3	...	13617	9752	10012
Stree Samaj (Ladies) ...	...	...	...	...	60	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	702	1470
Children's Room... ...	37	...	21	117	66	87	97	129	...	..	...	...	548	...	...
				(J) 31											
Saturday Ladies' Club ...	51	...	45	165	17	234	30	151	3	11	3	22	729	...	...
				(J) 48											
Railway Institute ...	50	...	47	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	...
Bar Association	107	...	130	290											
				(J) 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	...	...
Total 1926–27 ...	4313	1693	15477	12421	11465	23 253	11041	15240	718	1046	564	449	93367	...	...
Total 1925–26 ...	3629	1504	14608	11045	8356	16,064	8130	12511	989	1052	719	577	...	75 555	...
Total 1924–25 ...	3642	2014	16886	13327	8715	15,663	9592	13889	946	998	560	639	...	...	83229
(J) Juvenile books, largely Fiction.												Number of working days.	280	260	274
												Average daily Circulation.	333·45	290.59	303·75

APPENDIX XIV.

CENTRAL LIBRARY BARODA.

Details of Circulation. 1926-27.

Class.	Subject.	Percentage.	Circulation. 1926-27	Circulation. 1925-26
B, G.	Philosophy & Psychology	5'57	1,554	1,420
C	Religion	3'44	961	1,048
D, E, F,	Science	4'14	1,155	1,039
H.	Medicine...	2'19	613	631
I.	Social Science including Economics Law and Education...	7'07	1,971	1,793
J, L.	Useful Arts including Naval & Military	5'18	1,444	1,722
L.	Amusements	.98	274	312
M.	Fine Arts	1'72	478	417
N. to R. & A.	Language, Literature & General ...	16'28	4,542	3,808
T. to W.	History	4'56	1,270	1,138
X.	Geography and Description	2'03	567	691
Y, Z.	Biography	2'32	648	536
	Total General ...	55'48	15,477	14,608
S.	Fiction	35'98	10,038	8,726
Ac.	Juvenile	8'54	2,383	2,319
	Total English ...	100%	27,898	25,653

PERCENTAGE ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES.

Language.	Circulation.	Percentage.
English	27,898	29'88
Gujarati	34,718	37'18
Marathi	26,281	28'15
Hindi	1,765	1'89
Urdu	1,013	1'09
Sanskrit	1,693	1'81
Total...	93,367	100 %

All languages: Percentage of Fiction.

General.	Circulation.	Percentage.
General ...	40,956	43'83
Fiction ...	52,411	56'13
Total ...	93,367	100%

APPENDIX XV

Progress of Subscription Libraries in Baroda State before the Central Library Department was opened.

Year.	Town Libraries.	Village Libraries.	Reading Room.	Libraries with Buildings.	Books.	Readers.	Circulation	Constributions (in Rupees)			
								Govern-ment	People.	District Boards,	Total.
1906-07	24	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907-08	24	100	60	15	...	...	...	10,991	2,525	1,511	15,027
1908-09	24	151	27	16	...	...	...	8,645	1,180	2,338	12,163
1909-10	24	166	42	18	...	...	...	24,938	4,780	2,000	32,618
1910-11	24	223	20	19	...	...	...	29,617	5,665	2,900	38,182
							Total. ...	74,191	14,150	9,649	97,990
Progress of Free Libraries in Baroda State after the Central Library Department was opened.											
1911-12	9	265	60	19	53,500	6,200	28,499	11.651	4,825	24,841	42,317
1912-13	34	310	79	33	133,000	9,600	99,531	45,607	35,330	24,500	1,05,437
1913-14	37	325	62	43	143,400	10,200	1,29,623	36,149	28,382	34,406	98,937
1914-15	38	385	62	49	156,206	12,310	1,64.331	47,927	40,011	34,860	1,22,798
1915-16	42	445	52	58	194,470	17,488	2,09,688	49,247	42,908	42,489	1,34,644
1916-17	42	454	55	75	238,717	43,581	2,10,369	47,326	47,326	42,070	1,36,722
1917-18	42	496	66	77	244,484	65,200	2,14,469	24,793	22,816	20,955	68,564
1918-19	42	535	65	77	268,733	67,709	2.35,295	26,826	23,830	24,962	75,618
1919-20	42	547	79	77	304,664	51,256	2,63.819	28,496	27,375	30,375	86,246
1920-21	43	584	93	79	304,935	59,360	2,47.353	26,479	23,513	23,852	73,844

APPENDIX XV.--(Continued.)

Year.	Town Libraries.	Village Libraries.	Reading Rooms.	Libraries with Buildings.	Books.	Readers.	Circulation.	Contributions (in rupees)			
								Govern-ment.	People.	District Boards.	Total.
1921-22	43	584	91	79	3,06,990	32,304	2,13,119	24,051	25,908	25,908	75,867
1922-23	43	588	90	82	3,16,998	42,284	2,13,131	23,000	32,000	24,424	79,424
1923-24	43	608	82	84	3,32,697	45,072	2,14,719	25,432	24,500	24,498	74 830
1924-25	43	618	87	84	3,83,270	47,506	2,23,797	22,818	22,268	26,013	71,099
1925-26	44	645	68	90	4,11,787	51,393	2,42,907	31,700	56,511	29,264	1,17,457
1926-27	45	655	144	90	4,40,056	49,530	2,73,872	40,316	40,838	33,453	1,14,607
Total Circulation and Expenditure from 1911-12 to 1926-27. Total ...							31,84,521	5,11,818	4,99,341	4,67,270	14,78,429
DETAILS FOR 1926-27.											
Prant and Town Libraries	45	...	...	45	2,14,249	19,282	1,90,771	13,673	14,195	13,485	41,353
Village Libraries ...	...	655	...	45	*225807	*30,248	*83,101	†25,721	25,721	19,045	70,487
Reading Rooms ...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	‡ 922	922	922	2,766

N. B.—* Statistics are only given for the 590 Village Libraries which have sent in their reports for last year.
† Grants were given to 566 Village Libraries only.
‡ Grants were given to 134 Reading Rooms.

APPENDIX XVI

Work of the Travelling Libraries. 1911-12 to 1926-27.

Year.	Travelling Library Boxes in Stock.	Books in Stock.	Boxes Circulated.	Centres.	Readers.	Books Circulated.	Expenditure (in Rupees.)			
							Books.	Boxes.	Maintenance.	Total.
1911–12	83	2400	90	49	2574	6992	2199	405	287	2891
1912–13	158	4422	199	107	5920	13529	1698	219	299	2216
1913–14	257	7671	297	209	6096	12792	2169	397	428	2994
1914–15	327	8922	354	302	7556	15303	1199	340	929	2468
1915–16	327	11450	248	118	5519	9529	2096	602	296	2994
1916–17	441	13950	275	159	3381	7226	2650	499	450	2999
1917–18	441	15275	178	92	1861	4534	1600	767	610	2977
1918–19	441	16241	267	101	3119	8687	1409	16	426	1851
1919–20	431	17239	258	148	3667	7507	1152	43	248	1443
1920–21	431	17975	116	70	1232	4392	531	11	349	891
1921–22	431	17959	259	180	1090	10828	616	1000	303	1919
1922–23	431	18453	343	106	5276	11546	1000	...	239	1239
1923–24	431	18399	301	121	5850	12412	718	...	265	983
1924–25	431	18633	418	123	5715	13396	690	406	388	1484
1925–26	377	16578	299	121	4574	11166	746	397	317	1460
1926–27	377	16739	344	141	5676	13639	700	420	380	1500
City ...	...	...	80	24	145	4626	...	...	...	...
Districts ...	...	...	264	117	5531	9013	...	...	...	...
Total Circulation and Expenditure for 16 years.						163,478	21,173	5,522	6,214	32,309

APPENDIX XVII.

Visual Instruction Section from 1912–13 to 1926–27.

Year.	Districts.	No. of Cinema shows.	Attendance.	Stereoscopic Sets.	Sterographs shown.
1912–13	Baroda, Navsari and Kadi	36	36,050	...	...
1913–14	Four districts	79	61,000	120 sets	10,250
1914–15	Baroda City and four districts	128	56,400	307 ,,	15,820
1915–16	Baroda City and four districts	107	64,048	266 ,,	22,800
1916–17	Baroda City and three districts...	153	93,790	232 ,,	14,391
1917–18	Baroda City, two districts and Gwalior Exhibition ...	167	152,318	318 ,,	24,170
1918–19	Baroda City and districts	75	138,685	146 ,,	14,485
1919–20	Baroda Citv and two districts and Ahmedabad Exhibition	75	196,184	180 ,,	18,000
1920–21	Baroda City and three districts. Baroda Health Exhibition, Karjan Khedut Mandal. Kotah and Bilimora Exhibitions and Baroda Palace ...	61	178,775	135 ,,	32,000
1921–22	Baroda City, Kadi District, Nadiad Mission, Broach Sanitary Association Baroda Palace ...	60	57,126	133 ,,	38,200
1922–23	Baroda City, three Districts, Ahmedabad Sanitary Association, Bechraji Cattle Show	125	83,602	114 ,,	12,000
1923–24	Baroda City and two Districts Ahmedabad Sanitary Exhibition, Baroda Exhibition, Dahod Bhil Conference	116	145,242	114 ,,	11,400
1924–25	Baroda City and two Districts, Ahmedabad and Baroda Baby Week, Library Confereuce at Gandevi	62	50,293	116 ,,	34,500
1925–96	Baroda City and two Districts Ahmedabad Baby Week. Bhill Conference Dahod. Baroda Palaca	52	23,185	120 ,,	32,000
1926-27	Baroda City and four Districts. Bombay Science Exhibition. Ahmedabad Baby Week. Dahod Bhill Conference. Four shows in Baroda for social Hygiene commission.	104	76,706	140 ,,	14,000

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statistics of District and Town Libraries of the Baroda State. 1926–27.

	Population.	Literates.	Stock of Books.	Circulation.	Readers.	Annual Expenses	Reserve Fund.
4 PRANT OR DISTRICT LIBRARIES.							
						Rs.	Rs.
Mehsana	11,888	2,791	6,049	10,738	675	2,872	6,100
Amreli	17,793	4,965	11,146	9,397	382	2,550	3,900
Dwarka	7,930	2,296	5,125	7,019	973	1,020	7,270
Navsari	19,437	6,820	6,895	6,502	375	1,650	4,504
41 TOWN LIBRARIES.							
Baroda City: Shrimant Jaisingrao Library (founded in 1877 as the "State Library;") a subscription library. The subscriptions amount to Rs. 809 and the Government and the Baroda Municipality each contribute Rs. 500. The Library occupies a government building rent-free.							
Baroda ... ... (Shrimant Jaisingrao Library.) ...	... ...	... ...	16,131	6,446	274	1,518	2,525
Dabhoi	15,870	3,449	5,372	11'599	869	2,416	13,479
Sojitra	8,851	3,021	8,087	8,285	668	2,253	2,128
Vaso	7,561	1,878	8,280	7,410	819	900	1,299
Vadnagar	11,671	2,086	7,489	7,250	821	1,475	5,300
Kadi	11,919	2,493	3,620	7,032	643	1,079	1,225
Petlad	15,159	3,944	6,388	6,750	495	1,400	7,100
Kalol	7,054	1,544	4,518	6,733	833	886	1,575
Gandevi	5,721	1,635	9,482	6,651	453	2,178	6,797
Patan	27,017	6,194	7,443	6,200	538	1,214	7,386
Bhadran	4,624	1,723	6,881	5,826	519	981	2,350
Nar	5,856	1,529	4,369	5,565	235	900	200
Unjah	9,832	1,552	1,716	5,507	944	1,150	2,177
Billimora	7,321	2,024	6,384	5,206	210	950	6,700
Sinor	5,068	1,371	6,221	5,114	501	1,050	5,120
Siddhpur	16,187	3,850	3,439	5,000	365	1,389	2,650

APPENDIX XVIII.—*Concluded.*

	Population.	Literates.	Stock of Books.	Circulation.	Readers.	Annual Expences. Rs.	Reserve Fund Rs.
Dharmaj	4,786	1,360	5,965	4,047	571	1,000	6,923
Vaghodia	2,578	543	4,478	3,443	430	975	1,350
Visnagar	13,855	2,618	4,601	3,363	322	1,005	9,800
Vyara	4,932	1,192	3,936	3,351	577	1,200	1,730
Savli	4,321	839	8,972	2,904	251	1,050	1,806
Padra	8,468	1,843	3,225	2,900	255	800	612
Kheralu	8,866	1,041	3,479	2,669	145	856	1,930
Kodinar	6,430	1,157	852	2,472	898	881	752
Karjan	3,538	795	2,855	2,400	255	1418	1,593
Pij	3,886	1,182	2,300	2,391	392	933	1,400
Ladol	5,403	618	4,404	2,256	470	900	3,250
Sankheda	4,279	1,214	2,606	2,250	454	1,122	1,700
Chanasma	7,940	1,490	2,938	2,168	199	874	1,387
Vijapur	7,319	1,239	4,795	1,986	194	1,100	5,199
Palsana	2,426	572	2,643	1,772	139	610	1,322
Bahadarpur	3,997	763	2,377	1,705	463	718	1,063
Dehegam	4,898	1,136	2,063	1,561	187	650	1,200
Atarsumba	1,882	523	17,87	1,406	403	443	495
Beyt Sankhoddhar	3,968	916	2,387	1,258	113	900	450 yearly interest.
Songhad	2,013	552	2,409	1,010	88	415	2,050
Mahelav	4,263	979	2,741	885	185	885	1,821
Kathor	3,939	997	2,514	820	152	736	502
Damnager	3,450	801	1,777	753	305	314	375
Dhari	4,243	865	1,950	669	102	267	688
Tilakwada	1,855	800	1,386	602	176	197	461

APPENDIX XIX.

53 Village Libraries in the Baroda State having Buildings of Their Own, 1926–27.

Village	Taluka	Population	Stock of Books	Circulation	Readers	Annual Expenses Rs.	Reserve Fund 31-7-27 Rs.
Changa	Petlad	3315	1466	2142	172	150	1125
Vasai	Vijapur	1073	1137	1096	350	150	381
Bandhani	Petlad	1860	1706	1079	192	150	296
Bil	Baroda	1032	1009	1026	125	150	908
Bhrahmangam ...	Bhadran	2514	1534	985	196	150	1087
Vesma	Navsari	3123	742	945	153	150	1615
Chalala	Dhari	3026	1305	704	131	150	36
Chhani	Baroda	3228	2048	700	303	150	333
Mahuva	Mahuva	1578	1055	651	308	150	1327
Karnali	Tilakwada	1583	1068	623	174	150	1084
Kukarwada... ...	Vijapnr	3135	1315	611	90	150	800
Motakarala... ...	Sinor	998	648	611	281	150	2110
Mangrol	Mangrol	1509	751	560	170	150	341
Sadhi	Padra	1724	1181	539	113	150	280
Rudel	Bhadran	1264	972	523	113	150	601
Nardipur	Kalol	3039	1479	508	323	150	2893
Pilvai	Vijapur	3401	775	467	126	150	106
Varnama	Baroda	2290	1215	428	115	150	140
Bakarol	Petlad	3244	1200	410	250	150	123

Also Ranoli (Bhadran), Bhandu (Visnasar), Gada (Petlad), Khanba (Khanba), Dhamdechha (Gandevi), Palana (Petlad), Gojaria (Vijapur), Vakal (Mangrol) Umata (Kheralu), Langhanaj (Mehsana), Dhaman (Navsari), Balisana (Patan), Variav (Kamrej), Dalapura (Padra), Kherva (Mehsana), Girita (Vijapur), Sisodara (Navsari), Karakhadi (Padra), Dabhou (Petlad), Kunagher (Patan), Gavasad (Padra), Bhadakad (Petlad), Valvod (Bhadran), Bilodra (Vijapur), Ganpatpura (Karjan), Vadu (Padra), Ratanpur (Ratanpur), Dhinoj (Chanasma), Charada (Vijapur), Bahiel (Dehgam), Vatadara (Bhadran), Nandol (Dehgam), Unava (Siddhpur), Sardhav (Kalol).

APPENDIX XX.

STATISTICS OF OTHER IMPORTANT VILLAGE LIBRARISE, 1926-27.

Village	Taluka	Population	Stocks of Books.	Circulation.	Readers.	Annual Expenses Rs.	Reserve Fund up to 31-7-27 Rs.
Karvan	Dabhoi	3000	2287	1072	633	150	264
Jarod	Vaghodia	1668	754	710	62	150	194
Randheja	Kalol	3589	1080	673	60	120	262
Ranu	Padra	1982	869	591	32	75	220
Kada	Visnagar	2223	960	557	98	150	825
Bhaili	Baroda	3136	797	527	83	135	258
Pachhiapura ...	Karjan	724	499	517	66	72	212
Sonvadi	Gandevi	1109	562	507	84	63	246
Kasar	Petlad	3937	601	506	157	45	49
Bhatpur	Sankheda	1599	680	500	240	150	158
Sokhada	Baroda	2074	1318	477	218	120	405
Madodhar	Vaghodia	800	509	476	96	75	232
Manund	Patan	2666	1050	473	289	72	135
Parujan	Navsari	787	714	425	75	57	157
Kandari	Karjen	1631	1076	416	96	150	623
Thuvavi	Dabhoi	1609	654	408	318	150	240
Ajol	Vijapur	2688	669	400	80	45	175

APPENDIX XXI

ANALYSIS OF THE 654 STATE-AIDED VILLAGE LIBRARIES OF BARODA

36	libraries	Circulating	400 to 2,142 books per annum
17	„	„	300 or more
67	„	„	200 „
170	„	„	100 „
325	„	„	less than 100 books per annum
613	libraries		
41	„	sent in no reports for 1926—7	
654			

NEWSPAPER READING ROOMS.

All the aided libraries of the State have newspaper reading rooms. There are also 103 separate reading rooms in the Raj.

No library is a real library without a good librarian. He. or she, is valuable to the trained student and indispensable to the untrained. It is thanks to librarians that public libraries may become a substitute for universities to those who have had no university experience. for librarians are or should be, the councillors and guides of those who would read to advantage:—Mr. WICKHAM STEED, Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Personal experience makes me always in favour of libraries. There men gain the two best things in life—intellectual force and intellectual freedom.—Mr. J. ST, LOE STRACHEY, Editor of The SPECTATOR.

A college training is an excellent thing; but, after all, the better part of every man's education is that which he gives himself, and it is for this that a good library should furnish the opportunity and the means. —JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

APPENDIX XXII.

Libraries in Baroda City.

NAME.	English.	Verna-cular.	Total.
Library Department			
Central Library	52,847	54,542	107,389
Travelling Libraries Branch	3,000	13,739	16,739
Baroda College	7,000	3,000	20,000
Baroda High School...	2,475	1,460	3,935
Maharani Chimnabai High School	1,700	1,300	3,000
Shree Sayaji High School	2,249	1,056	3,305
Middle School	1,306	1,238	2,544
Sanskrit Pathshala	128	1,100	1,228
Kala Bhavan (Technical Institute)	9,519	3,440	12,959
Museum and Art Gallery	2,200	-	2,200
Men's Training College	1,531	1677	3,208
Women's Training College	644	2,102	2,746
Maharani Girls' High School	1,385	462	1,847
Education Department	2684	7040	9,724
Varisht (High) Court	4,645	2,247	6,892
Legal Remembrancer's Office	2,050	1,250	2,300
Huzur Political Office	2,669	164	2,833
Senapati (Commander-in Chief)	1,711	1,298	2,995
Police Commissioner	860	755	1,615
Dept. of Commerce and Industry	946	685	1,631
Public Work Department	1,604	531	2,135
Secretariat Library, Kothi (now being formed)... ...		5,000	5,000
Principal Mosque	-	4 500	4,500
Jain Temple (Manuscripts)	-	3,800	3,800
Hans Vijayaji Free Library (Circulation 2,000) ...	-		

APPENDIX XXIII.

List of Some of the Games and Occupations in the Children's Room.

With Prices in Rupees and Shillings.

	Rs.	As.	S.	d.
Games with Dice.				
Aeroplane Race	1	4		
British Empire and Trading with the Colonies	2	8		
Ludo	1	8		
Motoring	1	0		
Railway Race	1	8		
Snakes and Ladders	2	8		
Soldier Boy Game	1	8		
To Berlin (Great War Game)	2	8		
Card Games.				
Counties of England (Eastern Counties)			1	6
Familiar Families	1	0		
Happy Families			1	6
I'm a Millionaire	1	8		
Pit.	3	0		
Sherlock Holmes	1	8		
Snap			2	0
Puzzle Boxes.				
Dissecting Puzzles	3	12		
Japanese Picture Building	1	8		
Jigsaw Puzzles			2	6
Our Neddy's Puzzle Box	1	0		

APPENDIX XXIII.—Continued.

	Rs.	As.	S.	d.
Picture Building	2	12		
Puzzle Box of Airships	1	8		
Puzzle Box of Indian Pictures	2	0		
Warsaw Naval Battle Pictures	1	4		
Warsaw Military Battle Pictures	1	8		
WAR MINIATURES.				
Allied Armies	5	12		
Army Medical Service	3	12		
Field Gun	1	8		
Highlanders	2	15		
Indian Infantry	1	12		
Motor Machine Gun Corps	3	12		
Mountain Artillery	3	12		
Royal Fusiliers	1	8		
,, Horse Artillery	9	12		
HANDICRAFTS: MODEL-MAKING AND OCCUPATIONS.				
Architect: Wooden Building Bricks			29	8
Baskets to Make	1	8		
Buildo	10	0		
Cabinet-making	3	4		
Figure Mosaic			8	9
Hammer and Nail	4	8		
Haxagon Mosaic Tablets			3	6
Italian Mosaic			2	11
Kliptico No. 7...			17	6

APPENDIX XXIII.—Continued.

	Rs.	As.	S.	d.
Little Carpenter	2	14		
Lott's Bricks	4	12		
Meccano	25	0		
Modern Bungalow			7	6
Pinit, size 4			35	0
Realistic Models.	3	4		
Structo (Auto-Builder)			27	6
Toy Village	12	0		
Villetto	7	8		
GAMES PLAYED ON A BOARD.				
Draughts	4	4		
Go-Bang	1	8		
Halma	1	4		
Submarine Game	5	0		
Warfare	1	0		
EDUCATIONAL GAMES.				
Alphabet Blocks	2	12		
Little Bird Speller	3	0		
Lost Letter Game	3	0		
Lotto, English...	2	8		
Lotto, Gujarati	0	12		
Number Fun	3	0		
Playing at School	2	12		
Word-Making and Word-Taking	1	0		

APPENDIX XXIII.—Concluded.

Other Games.	Rs.	As.	s.	d.
Ally Sloper	2	8		
Carrom	20	4		
Dominoes	2	0		
Hook—it.			15	6
Little Bowler.	9	0		
Magnetic Fishpond.	2	4		
Pop—in—Taw.			3	3
Rinkewpie.			5	11
Step Quoits.			15	0
Tailless Donkey.	2	4		
Tantalum Target Game.			25	0

Almost all these games or games like these can be had from:—

1 A. W. Gamage Ltd.,
Holborn, London. E.C. B.

2 Hamley Bros., Ltd.,
200—202 Regent Street, London, W. 1

3 J. Jaques and Son Ltd.,
15, 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21 Kirby Street,
Hatton Garden, London. E.C. 1.

(These firms supply their illustrated price lists free of charge.)

4. Hassum Kasum and Bros.,
No. 117-119 Abdul Rehman Street,
Rangari Maholla, Bombay.

5 Haji Jan Mahomed Latiff.
No. 93 Abdul Rehman Street,-Rangari Maholla, Bombay.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Scheme of Classification for Marathi Books Or Other Vernacular Books.

अ सर्वसाधारण.	General.
आ कोश विश्वकोश ज्ञानचक्र, वगैरे.	*Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, etc.
इ बांधलेलीं मासिकें.	*Bound Magazines.
ई बांधलेलीं वृत्तपत्रें.	*Bound Newspapers.
उ सार्वजनिक संस्थांचे अहवाल.	*Reports of Public Institutions.
ऊ सरकारी संस्थांचे अहवाल.	Reports of Government Institutions.
ए बालवाचन.	Juvenile Literature.
ऐ महिलावाचन.	Literature for Ladies.
ओ निषिद्ध व वर्ज्य पुस्तकें.	Library Economy.
औ निषिद्ध व वर्ज्य पुस्तकें.	Rare and Sequestered books.
क तत्वज्ञान.	Philosophy.
ख मानसशास्त्र व गुप्तविद्या.	Psychology.
ग नीति.	Ethics.
घ धर्म–हिंद्वेतर.	Religion; other than Hinduism.
ङ धर्म हिंदु.	Hinduism.
च शास्त्रविज्ञान (गणित. ज्योतिष.)	Science.

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* Encyclopedias, magazines, etc; dealing with a particular subject are classified under that subject, e. g., a medical encyclopedia under ञ

छ आधिभौतिक शास्त्रे.	Physical Science.
ज जीवशास्त्र.	Geology and Biological Sciences.
झ मानवजाति शास्त्र	Anthropology.
ञ वैद्यकशास्त्र.	Medicine.
ट समाजशास्त्र	Sociology.
ठ राजनीति.	Politics.
ड अर्थशास्त्र.	Economics.
ढ राजशासन व कायदा.	Government and Law.
ण शिक्षण.	Education.
त कला-हुन्नर.	Technical Arts.
थ फौज व आरमार विषयक कला.	Military and Naval Arts.
द ललितकला.	Fine Arts.
ध क्रीडा व विनोद.	Recreation.
न संगीत.	Music.
प वाङ्मय व भाषाशास्त्र.	Literature & Philology.
फ अलंकार.	Figures of Speech.
ब काव्य, (प्रचीन व अध्यात्मिक).	Poems, Old.
भ काव्य, (आधुनिक रसिक.)	,, Modern.
म नाट्य.	Drama.
य कादंबरी.	Fiction.
र गद्य वाङ्मय, निबंध, टीका वगैरे.	Prose including Essays, Criticism, etc.
ल भाषांतरित वाङ्मय.	Translations.

व विनोदात्मक वाङ्मय.	Humour.
श इतिहास.	History: General.
ष पौरस्त्य इतिहास.	Eastern History: non-Indian.
स भारतीय इतिहास.	Indian History.
ह पाश्चिमात्य इतिहास.	Western History.
ळ–अमेरिकन व अन्यदेशीय इतिहास.	History of America and Other Countries.
क्ष भूगोल, स्थलवर्णन; प्रवास,	Geography, Travel, etc.
क्षा सर्वसाधारण, जलप्रवास वगैरे.	General works.
क्षि नकाशे, गॅझेटिस, मार्गदर्शक पुस्तकें.	Maps, Guides etc.
क्षी युरोपखंड.	Europe.
क्षु एशियाखंड.	Asia.
क्षू हिंदुस्थान	India.
क्षे आफ्रिका.	Africa.
क्षै अमेरीका (उत्तर).	North America.
क्षो अमेरीका (दक्षिण).	South America.
क्षौ इतर.	Other Countries
ज्ञ चरित्रें.	Biography.

This is only an outline. The full scheme, comprising 255 subjects, can be had from the Central Library, Baroda; price 3 annas; post free.

APPENDIX XXV

PUSTAKALAYA SAHAYAK SAHAKARI MANDAL, VADODARA

(The Libraries' Co-operative Society. Limited, Baroda)

(TRANSLATED FROM THE GUJARATI.)

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1. The aims and object of the Mandal are as follows;

(a) To supply to its members, at reasonable prices, books, newspapers, periodicals, stationery and other library requisites.

(b) To produce, publish and sell books, periodicals, pamphlets, office forms, cards and other requisites for libraries.

(c) To receive the reserve funds of libraries, paying therefor a reasonable rate of interest, to invest the funds in sound securities, to keep regular accounts of such transactions, and to issue annual statements of the same.

(d) To accept trust funds on behalf of libraries, and to manage them according to the terms of the respective trust. Each fund should be at least one hundred rupees.

MEMBERS.

2. Any person, 18 years or more, may be enrolled as an individual member, on purchasing one or more shares of the value of twenty-five rupees.

3. Any library or reading room may join as an institute member on paying the same sum.

4. The secretary of any library or reading room shall during his tenancy of office enjoy, on behalf of the library, all the rights and privileges of a member.

SHARES.

5. An entrance fee of one rupee shall be paid on enrollment.

6. The value of a share, i. e. twenty-five rupees, is payable in full on joining, or may, at the option of the member, be paid in two instalments; fifteen rupees on purchasing the share and the remaining ten rupees within twelve months thereafter.

MANAGING BOARD

7. The Managing Board shall be elected by the members, and shall consist of nine persons. The Chairman and Secretary shall be *ex-officio* members. Three members (other than the Chairman and Secretary) must be secretaries or other duly authorised representatives of libraries or reading rooms: the remaining four may be elected from the body of the individual members.

8. The Board is authorised to act as a shroff or agent on behalf of any of the associated libraries or reading rooms by ordering on their behalf books, newspapers, periodicals, stationery, or other library requisites.

9. The amount of dividend in cash which the Mandal is authorised to distribute is limited to six per cent per annum. Any surplus, after reserving sufficient funds for carrying on the business, is to be expended in the purchase or preparation of books or goods useful to libraries for distribution amongst the associated libraries, for purchase of magic lanterns and accessories, to be lent out, or for some other object of public utility.

APPENDIX XXVI

CONSTITUTION AND RULES OF A TALUKA OR COUNTY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN BARODA

(TRANSLATED FROM THE GUJARATI)

---

1. This Association shall be called the ...... Taluka Library Association.

2. Its activities and sphere of action shall be limited to the taluka in which it is situated, its office being established in the headquarters of the taluka.

3. The aims and object of the Association are as follows:-

(a) To assist in the opening of new libraries and reading roams in the taluka.

(b) To assist in placing on a sound and proper basis all the libraries and reading rooms which are already in existence, and to endeavour to improve them.

(c) To plan and work out practical schemes whereby the associated libraries may co-operate to their mutual advantage.

(d) To supply to the libraries at cheap rates lists of good books, mottoes, posters and other suitable publicity material.

(e) To arrange for magic lantern and other lectures, and to circulate stereographs and stereoscopes, with a view to interest and educate ladies, children and the illiterate masses.

(f) To collect money for a fund to be used for the benefit of the associated libraries and reading rooms, or for library propaganda within the taluka.

4. Only subscribing libraries and reading rooms shall be entitled to receive benefit from the funds of the Association, and any distribution shall be made in proprotion to its contribution to the funds.

5. With the permission of the Library Department, the Association may make itself responsible for the due submisslon to the Department of quarterly and annual reports of the associated libraries of the taluka, as well as the budgets, bills and accounts of same. The correspondence of these libraries may also be carried on by the association.

6. Any person 18 years of age or more, residing within the taluka or in the adjoining taluka, may enroll himself as an individual member in one or other of the three classes on payment of the annual fees.

7. The annual fees, whether of a library or of an individual member, shall be:--

For a first class member, library or reading room, five Rupees.

For a second class member, library or reading room, two rupees.

For a third class member, library or reading room, one rupee.

8. One half of the amount collected by the Association shall be expended in the purchase of library posters or forms, or other advertising matter, to be distributed to the libraries in proportion to the amount of their subscriptions.

9. The management of the Association shall be vested in a managing committee of seven.

10. The Committee shall be elected annually by the individual and library members of the Association.

11. The accounts of the Association shall be made up to the 31th of July in each year.

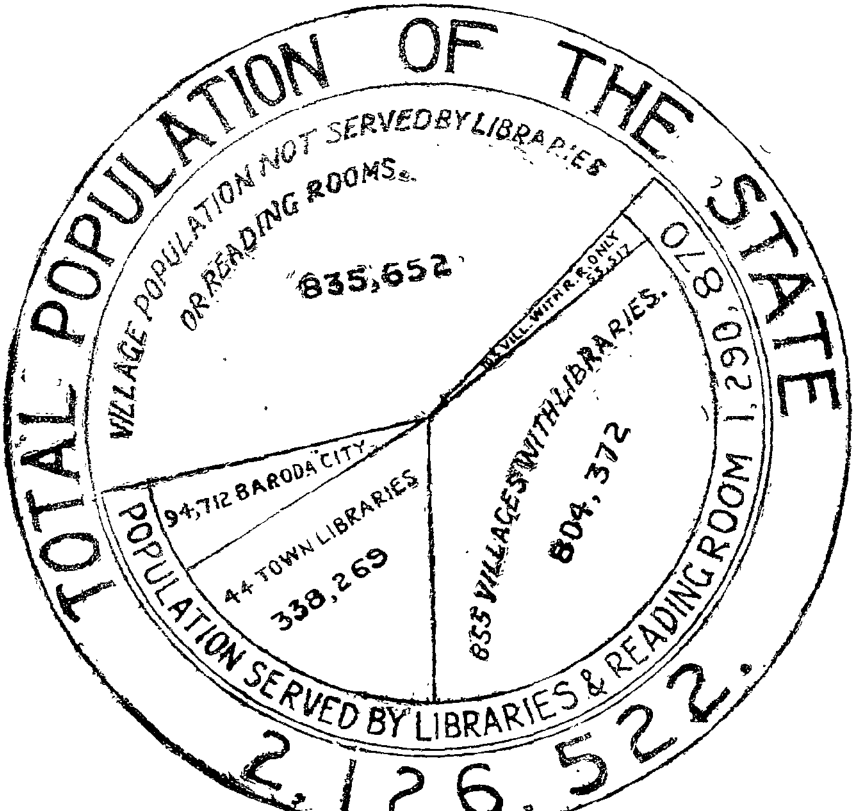
DIAGRAM SHOWING POPULATION

OF THE

BARODA STATE

SERVED BY LIBRARIES & READING ROOMS

1928



Total Population served..............60·70 Per cent

,, ,, not served........39·30..........

Town Population served..............100·00..........

Village Population served..............50·65..........

,, ,, not served........49·35..........

CHAPTER I.

—:O:—

RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE BARODA STATE.

Preamble.

1. Whereas it is the laudable aim of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to create a taste for reading among his subjects, and to disseminate knowledge, by an extensive use of books, newspapers, periodicals, etc., and to this end to open Free Public Reading Rooms and Libraries in villages, towns and cities of the Baroda Raj, it is provided under Council Order No. A-69, dated 27-6-11 (as modified by 193/66 dated 11-1-27 and 301/101 dated 18-4-27) as follows :—

Title.

These rules may be called "Free Public Library Rules."

VILLAGE LIBRARIES

Grants to village libraries and reading rooms.

2. When the inhabitants of any village shall raise by subscription, donation or other means, any sum not exceeding one hundred rupees annually for the maintenance of a free public library, or reading room, or both, the prant panchayat shall, if the funds at its disposal allow, and the Library Department, will each furnish an equal amount annually for the maintenance of the said library or reading room or both.

Grant of books to start village libraries.

3. When the citizens of any village shall raise by subscription, donation or other means, the sum of Rs. 25, and shall pay the same to the Library Department, the said Department will present them with vernacular books of the value of

Rs. 100. Such books shall form a public library and shall be free to be borrowed by all citizens of the said village, under such rules and regulations as the subscribers or the local committee of management of the said library may frame.

Travelling Libraries to villages.

4. Each free public library so organized in a village shall be entitled to receive the regular travelling libraries of vernacular books circulated by the Library Department.

TOWN LIBRARIES.

Grant to libraries in towns or large villages

5. When the inhabitants of any village or town having a population of more than 4,000 shall raise by subscription, donation or other means, any sum not exceeding three hundred rupees annually for the maintenance of a free public library in that village or town, the vishistha panchayats (or the municipalities) and the prant panchayats shall, if the funds at their disposal allow, and the Library Department will each furnish an equal amount annually for the maintenance of the said library.

Travelling libraries to towns.

6. Such town libraries shall be entitled to receive the regular travelling libraries of vernacular books and also the regular travelling libraries of English books.

Control of town libraries over village libraries.

7. Each town library so organized shall have the general control of all such village libraries in its neighbourhood as the Library Department may assign to it, and shall see that they receive the regular travelling libraries of vernacular books.

Extra free reading-rooms.

8. The Library Department is prepared to consider any proposal for the establishment of extra free reading rooms in any town or village.

Prant or District Libraries.

9. When the citizens of any prant shall raise by subscription, donation or other means, any sum not exceeding seven hundred rupees annually for the maintenance or a Central Library for that prant (the said library to be situated in the town in which the Government Head Quarters are located) the prant panchayat and the municipality, shall, if the funds at their disposal allow, and the Library Department, will each furnish a like amount annually for the same purpose.

Grant to prant libraries.

Every prant library shall be subordinate to the Library Department.

10. Central prant libraries shall have the general control of all the town libraries of that prant.

Control of prant libraries over town libraries.

Library Buildings for Villages, Towns and Prants.

11. When the inhabitants of any village or town having a free public library shall raise by subscription, donation or other means one-third of the sum necessary to erect an adequate library building, the prant panchayat and the Library Department may furnish the other two-thirds of the said sum for the erection if the said building meet with the approval of the Library Department.

Grant for library buildings.

Hours of Opening.

12. Every village library or reading-room of the State shall be open for reading and for the free circulation of books at least 14 hours in every week and shall be open for at least 2 hours on every holiday.

Working hours in village libraries.

13. Each town library or reading-room and each prant library of the State, shall be open for reading and for the free circulation of books at least 6 hours on every day of the year, holidays included; preference, however, shall be given to the hours that are not office hours.

Working hours in town and prant libraries.

REPORTS AND CONTROL.

14. Each village library of the State shall send a quarterly report of its work to the town library to which it is attached on blank forms furnished for that purpose.

Quarterly reports of village libraries.

15. Each town library of the State shall send a quarterly report of its own work and the work of village libraries under its control to the Central Prant Library on blank forms furnished for that purpose.

Quarterly reports of town libraries.

16. Each Central Prant Library shall send a quarterly report of its own work and the work of each village and town library under its control to the Library Department at Baroda on blank forms furnished for that purpose.

Quarterly reports of prant libraries.

17. Should there be no central town library in any taluka, each village or town library shall send its quarterly reports to the central prant library of its prant.

When village library to report directly to prant library.

18. Should there be no central prant library in any prant, each Library otherwise obliged to report to such prant library, shall send in its quarterly reports directly to the Library Department at Baroda.

When libraries to report directly to Library Department.

EXPENDITURE.

Village library expenditure.

19. All village libraries of the State receiving Government aid shall expend their entire income in each year in the following manner and proportion so far as practicable :—

	Per cent.
For books	25
For periodicals	30
For rent and furnishing	20
For the increase of any or all the above items or for any other library use	25

Town and prant library expenditure.

20. All town and prant libraries of the State receiving Government aid shall expend their entire income in each year in the following manner and proportion so far as practicable :—

	Per cent.
For Books	25
For periodicals	15
For furnishing	10
For maintenance	25
For increase of any or all of the above items or any otherlibrary use	25

LIBRARIANS, STAFF, ETC.

Control of village library.

21. Each village library shall be under the direct charge of the village school master or some other responsible person duly appointed by the subscribers or the local committee of management.

22. Each town library shall employ as many servants as are necessary for its purpose, and shall also employ a librarian. Town libraries having a yearly income of Rs. 500 shall employ a librarian, preference being given to a candidate who may have passed the 1st year of the Training College or the English 5th Standard. The librarian shall have direct charge of the said library and be responsible for its proper conduct.

Staff of town library.

23. Each central prant library shall have as many sepoys and clerks as are necessary for its work and one or more librarians as may be necessary, who shall be of the same standard as the librarians of the town libraries. The librarian or chief librarian shall have a competent knowledge of library science, and shall have direct charge of the library and be responsible for its proper conduct.

Staff of prant library.

24. The management of all village, town or prant libraries of the State shall vest in a committee of from 3 to 9 persons; who shall be elected annually by the whole body of subscribers to the annual fund of the said library.

Management of libraries.

Pending the election of a new committee the exisiting or old committee shall continue in office.

Vacancies in the committee during the year may be filled up by selection by the committee.

Every committee may frame rules for the conduct of its own business, and the election of members, and may also make rules and regulations for the library or reading-room. A copy of such rules and regulations shall be sent to the Library Department.

25. Subscription, club, or other libraries in the State not aided pecuniarily by the Government may, with the consent of the Library Department, receive either the Vernacular or the English Travelling Libraries or both.

Travelling libraries to private libraries.

26. All libraries established under these Rules or which receive Government aid in any shape shall be open and free to the public without distinction of caste, race or creed.

All state Libraries to be free.

27. The contributions payable by Government under these Rules shall not be paid to more than one library in any village or town; and all Government grants to libraries shall be liable to be reduced or withdrawn at the pleasure of Government after giving one year's notice to the library concerned.

Government contribution only to one library in a place and liable to be withdrawn.

28. All State-aided libraries shall be under the supervision and control of the Government.

Government control.

29. The Government will be prepared to consider favourably any proposal that may be made by a prant panchayat or any other local body for raising funds for library purposes by means of special taxation such as the imposition of a small library rate, as for instance, one or two annas, annually, per head of the literate adult male population.

Local body may propose a small library rate.

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

To whom sent.

30. Travelling libraries will be sent to the head master of a school, the secretary of a public library or any responsible person in the Baroda State.

Designation.

31. The person in charge of the Travelling Library shall be, for all practical purposes, the Secretary of the Travelling Library for the time being.

To whom books are issued.

32. Books are issued for home use, free of charge, to any one and every one who can be relied upon by the person in charge of the Travelling Library or who may deposit an amount equivalent to the printed price of the book, or who can bring the signature of some respectable resident of the place willing to stand security for any loss or damage to the books.

Issuing hours.

33. The number of hours for issuing books to the public shall be settled by the secretary, who will inform the public of the same by notification.

Seven enclosures.

34. The following seven enclosures are sent in the Travelling Library along with books.

1. Issue book (including the list of books pasted on the first page).
2. A note-book for suggestions.
3. Two printed cards for monthly report.

4. Five printed notices about the arrival of the Travelling Library to be posted in public places.
5. A copy of printed instructions for the Secretary of the Travelling Library.
6. A copy of Rules for the Travelling Library.
7. Memo regarding the return of the Travelling Library with the report.

The first two enclosures should be returned along with the Travelling Library so that the details of circulations etc. may be noted down for the Annual Report of the Travelling Library Branch.

How to return the Travelling Library.

35. Books issued should be sent for by the end of the third month, and all books should be checked with the original list. The box should be sent to Baroda, properly locked and sealed, by Unpaid Railway Parcel, as freight charges both ways are defrayed by the Library Department. The railway receipt, along with the enclosure No. 7 duly filled up and the key of the lock, should be despatched the same day to Baroda.

Intimation of the despatch of the Travelling Library.

36. Before the despatch of the Travelling Library to Baroda, an intimation by post card should be sent to the Library Department, so as to enable it to make inquiries regarding the arrival of the Library at the railway station.

Acknowledgment.

37. Receipt will be duly acknowledged immediately after the Travelling Library is received in the office. If the receipt is not acknowledged within a week of the despatch of the Travelling Library, the Secretary concerned should make proper inquiries.

Request for another Travelling Library.

38. The request for another Travelling Library, if any, should be made in a separate letter.

ADDENDUM TO CHAPTER II.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SECRETARIES OF TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

Receipt to be sent within 3 days.

1 Immediately on receiving the Travelling Library, the Secretary should check the books with the list enclosed therein, and send the receipt for the same within 3 days of the arrival of the Library to Baroda.

Printed advertisement to be made use of.

2 Bearing in mind the Rules of the Travelling Library he should try to get the books circulated as freely as possible among all classes of people. He should enter the time and place, when and where the books will be issued, as also his name: as the Secretary, in the printed advertisements accompanying the Travelling Libraries, and distribute them among literate men and women or post them up at public places.

Monthly reports.

3 Short reports regarding the number of books read, as also the number of readers, should be sent to the Department regularly every month in printed cards which accompany the Travelling Library.

Issue date to be noted.

4 Dated of issuing books should be noted in the date slips at the end of the book.

5 One book shall be issued at a time to one person.

Time limit.

6 The book issued shall be kept by the reader for not more than ten days, and shall be re-issued for ten days more if there be no demand for the same.

Signature of the borrower necessary.

7 No book shall be allowed to go out unless the borrower places his signature in the issue book specially kept in the Travelling Library.

8 The Secretary of the Travelling Library shall be held responsible for the books issued.

Responsibility.

9 Readers are strictly forbidden to write or mark in the books.

Writing or marking prohibited.

10 Readers shall immediately pay the price settled by the Secretary for loss of or damage done to the books lent to them.

Price for damage to be paid.

11 The maximum period for keeping a Travelling Library at one place is 3 months. Readers shall therefore, return the books issued to them in the last week of the third month.

Duration.

12 Every reader is invited to make suggestions in the Suggestion Book, regarding the books received in the Travelling Library and the nature of books required next time as also regarding the means to be adopted for the better use of the Travelling Library.

Suggestions for books.

CHAPTER III.

Baroda Central Library Rules.

General.

39. The Baroda Central Library is a free public library, established in 1910 by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad for the benefit of the citizens of Baroda.

40. It is entirely supported by the Baroda State, no fees of any description being levied.

41. The Library is under the general supervision of the Commissioner or Education, and is in charge of the Curator of Libraries, who is responsible for the safe keeping of the books and all the property belonging thereto.

42. Admission is free to all public parts of the Library during the hours of opening.

43. The Curator has the power to suspend the use of the card of any borrower, or deny the use of the Reading Room to any reader, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with any of these Rules.

44. Any person who unlawfully or maliciously mutilates or destroys any book, paper or other article belonging to the Library, shall be liable to prosecution for misdemeanour.

45. No person shall remove from the library premises any book, paper or other article without having it registered by a duly authorized officer of the Library, and any person doing so shall be deemed guilty of theft.

46. Readers desiring to propose books for addition to the Library, or make any other suggestion may, do so by letter or by entering such suggestion in a book provided for the purpose.

47. The working hours of the various sections of the Library, other than the Newspaper Reading Room, are as follows:–

(a) Lending Library:–

7–30 A.M. to 10 A.M. 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.	From April to June.
8–30 A.M. to 10–30 A.M. 4–30 P.M. to 7 P.M.	From July to March.

(b) Children's Playroom (c) Mahila (Ladies') Library	12 to 6 P.M.
(d) Reference Library (e) District Library Section (f) Travelling Library Section (g) Visual Instruction Section (h) Bindery (i) General Offices	11–30 A.M. to 5–30 P.M.

The above schedule may be varied at the discretion of the Curator.

48. All Sections other than the Newspaper Reading Room, are closed on Sundays and all gazetted holidays. The General Lending Library is also closed on Wednesday mornings.

REFERENCE LIBRARY.

49. Every person, on entering the Reference Library, shall sign his name with his correct address in a book kept for the purpose.

50. Most of the books of the Reference Library are intended for consultation only, and may not be lent for home reading without the consent of the Curator. Non-current editions of Annuals and bound volumes of magazines, may, however, be lent out.

51. Every person, before leaving the room, shall allow the books he may have consulted to remain on the table or else hand them to a librarian.

52. Any book in the Lending Library, except fiction, may be consulted and read in the Reference Library when the latter is open.

LENDING LIBRARY.

53. Books may be borrowed for home reading by residents in the City and Cantonment of Baroda.

54 Registered borrowers are divided into three categories:-

Class A —Permanent State servants drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 55 or more, Sardars, Asamdars, practicing pleaders, of more than two years' standing, property holders and persons paying at least Rs. 10 as income tax per year. These persons may borrow books on their own behalf, and may also stand as guarantors of other readers.

Class B.— Students and other persons resident in Baroda and Cantonment, whose application form must be accompanied by a guarantee from a person qualified to borrow books.

Class C.— Any person resident in Baroda city and Cantonment who shall deposit a sum of fifteen rupees. This sum shall be returned to the borrower on his ceasing to borrow books.

55 The Lending Library is in charge of the Superintendent of the Lending Library, who controls the issue and return of books, admits new borrowers and renders to the readers such assistance or advice as they may need.

56 Application for a borrower' s card shall be made on the prescribed form. Applicants shall receive their cards form the Librarian three days after the presentation of the form to him.

57 On the borrowers' cards shall be noted the books lent to and returned by the reader. The cards are kept in the Library, only being held by the readers while remaining in the book-stack enclosures.

58 Ordinary borrowers may draw two books at a time. Concessions in this respect may be granted by the Curator.

59 The General Lending Library being an Open Access Library, borrowers shall select their own books, but shall not take them away till they have been duly registered by the Issuing Clerk who shall first obtain the borrowers' signatures on the Book Cards.

60 Each book when returned shall be handed to the Receiving Clerk, who shall immediately cancel the charging entry on the borrower's card.

61 The borrower should see that such entry on his card is duly cancelled, as otherwise he remains liable for all uncancelled entries on his card.

62 Borrowers are expected to keep books clean and in good order, subject to ordinary wear and tear. They are asked immediately to report any defect or mutilation which they may discover in a book lent to them, as otherwise they may be held responsible for such damage.

63 Books are lent for fifteen days, including the day of issue and return. The date of issue is noted in each book.

64 A book may be kept longer if, before the due date, the borrower applies in person or by post for an extension of the period of loan. No book for which there is a demand can be reissued.

65 Applications for overdue books are made by post card or letter, the cost of which shall be defrayed by the defaulter. After two notices have been issued, steps will be taken to recover the value of the book from the defaulter or his guarantor.

66 No book can be taken outside the city without the permission of the Library authorities.

67 A borrower shall promptly make good any book lost, injured or damaged (by underscoring, writing, scribbling or otherwise) while in his charge. If unable quickly to provide another copy of the book, he shall pay the cost of replacing it.

68 The cost of replacing a book shall be fixed by the Curator, but shall not exceed the actual or estimated cost of purchasing another copy of the same edition plus postage and other expenses of its purchase.

69 Moneys received for replacing lost books shall be retained by the Curator for purchasing another copy.

70 If it is difficult to find another copy of the same edition or of another similar edition, the Curator may, at his option, substitute another book on the same subject.

71 Any book can be reserved for a borrower who fills up a reserved book card therefor, and affixes a half anna stamp thereto. The post card is posted to the applicant immediately the book required becomes available.

72 Any changes in the residence of a borrower or a guarantor must be intimated to the Curator within a week.

73 Borrowers and guarantors leaving Baroda, or desirous of cancelling their cards, must give timely notice to the Curator, who will, before cancelling the cards, ascertain that all dues are settled.

74 Library books required for departmental use shall be ordered by official requisitions (signed by a responsible officer) clearly stating that they are to be charged to the Department concerned. The books should be returned as soon as possible, and in no case retained for more than three months. Any such book, if lost or damaged, shall be replaced or paid

for by the borrowing Department. In the absence of such official requisitions, all books loaned to officials and State servants shall be charged personally to them under the ordinary loan rules.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ROOM.

75 The Newspaper room is free to any person. It is open for all the 365 days of the year between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

76 Readers in possession of a newspaper or periodical must be prepared to resign it to another reader fifteen minutes after such a request has been made through the clerk or the peon.

MAHILA (LADIES') LIBRARY AND CHILDREN'S ROOM.

77 The ordinary rules of the General Lending Library for lending books are applicable to the Mahila Library, with the exception that the librarian may issue a Borrower's Card to any responsible person at her discretion.

78 The Children's Play Room is in charge of a Superintendent and is available to any child or lady.

NEWTON M. DUTT,
F. L. A.,
Curator of State Libraries,
Baroda.

NANDNATH K. DIKSHIT,
B. A., M. C. P.,
Vidhyadhikari,
Baroda.

CHAPTER IV.

Book Selection Committee Rules.

The following rules for the selection of books for the Central Library are made for the guidance of different Committees appointed for the purpose.

79 The Curator should prepare a list of books which he desires to purchase, with names of authors, titles, prices and publishers.

80 Each member of the Committee may also prepare a similar list.

81 The reading public may also be invited to suggest names of books which they desire to be purchased.

82 Meetings of the Committees should be called by the Curator at least once in each quarter, and the list of books prepared in accordance with rules 79, 80 and 8 above should be submitted for approval.

83 Notice of date fixed for meeting should be given by the Curator to the members at least three days in advance.

84 Of the members present the senior in rank will preside.

85 No quorum will be necessary.

86 Lists will be examined and selection of books made according to the view of the majority.

87 A minute of the proceedings shall be kept for each of the different committees, i. e.–English, Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu.

88 The Committee should see that books on all branches of knowledge are selected in due proportion.

89 The Committee for Gujarati books should see that each and every important publication finds a place in the Gujarati Reference Library.

(Sd.) G. H. DESAI,
B.A., LL.B., F.R.A.I.,
Rao Bahadur,
Naib Dewan.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Catalogue of Books in the Central Library on Bibliography, Library Economy and Cognate Subjects.

I. The Book and its History.

II. Bibliography, Trade Catalogues and Guides to Book Selection.

III. Some Publishers, Booksellers, Newsagents and Library Supply Stores.

IV. Printing and Binding.

V. Library Economy.

VI. Library Associations, Reports, Directories and Periodicals.

VII. Steel Book-Shelving.

VIII. Library Architecture, Furnitur and Fittings.

IX. Cataloguing; Classification; Indexing.

X. Catalogues of Libraries.

I. THE BOOK AND ITS HISTORY

ALDIS, H. G. The Printed book. (Cambridge Manuals) 1916. 2s. 6d.

ALLIBONE'S Critical dictionary of English literature and British and American authors, with supplt. 5v. 1902–1906. 157s.6d.

AUNGERVILLE, Richard (Richard De Bury: *Bp. of Durham* 1281–1345) The Love of books—The Philobiblion. 1903. 3s. 6d.

BALDWIN, J. The Book lover: Guide to the best reading,. Chic. $ 1.

BENNETT, A. Literary taste and how to acquire it. 2s. 6d.

—The Author's craft. 1914. 2s. 6d.

—The Truth about an author. 1903. 2s. 6d.

BLADES, W. Books in chains and other bibliographical papers. 1892. 4s. 6d.

—The Pentateuch of printing. 1891. 15s. [The early history of printing.]

BOUCHET, H. The printed book; its history, illustrations and adornment.

BRADSHAW, H. Collected papers, mainly bibliographical, 1889. 16s.

BROWN, J. D. Manual of practical bibliography, Routledge, 2s. 6d.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Facsimiles from early printed books in King's Library, Fol. 1897. *O. P.*

BURTON J. H. The Book hunter. 2s. 6d.

CAMBRIDGE History of English literature. 14 v., 1907–17. each 25s.

CARLYLE, T. On the choice of books. (in vol vii of *Essays*)

CHAMBERS' Cyclopædia of English literature. 3 vols. 60s.

CHIPMAN, C. P. Books and libraries: their makers and their work. $1.

COLLINS, J. F. H. Author and printer; a guide to press correction. 3s. 6d.

COPINGER, W. A. Law of copyright in literature and art. Stevens and Haynes. 1927. 42s. 6d.

COURTNEY, W. P. The Secrets of our national literature. [Anonyms and pseudonyms] 1880. 7s. 6d.

CRANE, W. The Decorative illustrations of books. 1916. 6s.

CUSHING, W. Initials and pseudonyms. 2v. in 1. 1886–8.

DAVENPORT, C. The Book, its history and development. Constable. 6s.

DIBDIN, T. F. Bibliomania. 1876.

—Library Companion. 2 vols. 1826.

DICTIONARY of printers and booksellers in England and Scotland. 1557–1640. do. 1641–67. 2 vols. Bibliographical Society. 1907–10.

DITCHFIELD, P. H. Books fatal to their authors. 1903. 1s. 6d.

DUFF, E. F. Early printed books. 1895 6s.

—Century of the English book trade. 1455–1557. (Bibliographical Society)

ELTON, M. and E. Great book collectors. 1893. 6s.

FARRER, J. A. Books condemned to be burnt. 1904. 1s. 6d.

FITZGERALD, P. The book fancier. 1886. 5s.

GARNETT, R. Essay in librarianship and bibliography. 1890. 6s.

HARDY, W. J. Book plates, 1893. 6s.

HARRISON, F. Choice of books and other essays. 1886. 4s,

HOLDEN, J. A. Bookman's Glossary. N. Y. 1915. $1·60
Information relating to the production and distribution of books.
HOLME, C. H. The Art of the Book. 1914. 7s. 6d.
IRELAND, A. *comp.* The book lover's enchiridion. 1897. 5s.
An anthology on the love of books.
LARNED, J. D. Books, culture and character. Boston. 1906. $1.
LANG, A. Books and bookmen. Essays. 1912.
—The Library. 1881. 4s. 6d.
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Copyright bulletin, No. 13. pp. 69. 1818.
International Copyright Union conventions, 1886, 1896 and 1903.
MAURICE, F. D. The Friendship of books and other lectures. 1893. 5s.
MADON, F. Books in manuscript. 1893. 6s.
MARVIN, F. R. The Companionship of books. N. Y. 1905. $1.
MUMBY, F. A. The Romance of bookselling. 1910. $4.50.
PARIS; La Bibliothèque Nationale, par H. Marcel, etc.138 ill. Paris, 1907. (*In French*)
PLOMER, H. B. Short history of English printing. 1900. 5s.
POLLARD, A. W. Early illustrated books. 1895. 6s.
—Fine books (Connoisseur's Library). 1912. 25s.
RAWLINGS, G. B. The Story of books. 1901. 1s.
RICHARDSON, C. F. Choice of books. 1905. 5s.
ROBERTS, W. Rare books and their prices.
ROBERTSON, J. M. Courses of study. 7s 6d.
ROGERS, W. T. Manual of Bibliography. 1891.
RUSKIN, J. Sesame and lilies [on the love of reading]. 1s. 6d.
SAVAGE, E. A. Story of libraries and book-collecting. 1900. 2s. 6d.
SHAYLOR, J. The Fascination of books 1912. 6s.
—The Pleasures of bookland. 3s. 6d.
SHARP, R. F. Dictionary of English authors. 1897.
SLATER, J. H. How to collect books. 1905. 7s. 6d.
—Library manual; guide to the formation of a library.
SMITH, A. A. What can literature do for me? N. Y.
STONEHILL, C. A. and H. W. and A. Block. Anonyma and pseudonyma: a dictionary, 4 vols. 1926–7. 87s. 6d.
STEPHENS, H. Morse *and others.* Counsel upon the reading of books 1900. Boston $ 1·50.
TIMES, (London) Printing Number. 1912. 6s.
WARNER, C. D. Library of the world's best Literature. 46 vols.
Vol. 42–43, Dictionary of authors. V. 44–5, Synopsis of noted books.
V. 46. Guide to systematic reading.
UNWIN, Stanley. The Truth about publishing. 7s. 6d.
WHEATLEY, H. B. How to form a library. 1902. 1s. 6d.
—The Dedication of books. 1887.
—Prices of books. 1898. 6s.

II. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND TRADE CATALOGUES

ADAMS, C. K. Manual of historical literature, N. Y., 1888 (A revised edition is in preparation by the A. L. A.)

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ("THE A. L. A.") The A. L. A. Catalogue, 1296 pp, 1926. $6 post free.

A select list of over 10,000 volumes, classified by Dewey Decimal system, with price, date and publisher, and copious annotations.

—The Booklist ; monthly supplement to the above. Subn. $2. *per an.*

—The Booklist books ; yearly list of some 200 new books. 45 cts.

—Books for the high school library. 1925. $1.75

—Buying list of books for small libraries. 1925. 75 cts.

—Graded list of books for children, 1922. $1. 75.

—Index to general literature. 1900, $5.

Indexes some 6,000 volumes of critical and general essays, travel, history, social subjects, education, reports, etc.

——Supplement 1900–1910. $4.

—Index to illustrations, by F. I. Shepherd. 1924, $1·25.

—Index to portraits; about 120,000 references. 1906, $3.

—Select lists of foreign books; French (2v.) German, Russian, 25 cts. or 50 cts.

—"Viewpoints series;" annotated select lists, each 60 cts.

Biography, 1921. Essays, 1922. Modern drama, 1925,. Travel, 1919.

—Thousand useful books (mainly business and technical)

ANDREWS C. M. *and others.* Bibliography of history. N. Y. 1910. 60 cts.

—Annotated subject index to books on motherhood and child-welfare in England and Scotland. Wash., 1920

ARBER, E. The Term catalogues, 1668–1709, 3v. Edin., 1905–6.

Reprinted from contemporary lists of London publishers.

AYERS AND SON, Philadelphia. American newspaper directory and annual, $15.

BAKER, E. A. Guide to the best fiction, Routledge, 1913, 21s.

Fully annotated and with subject index of novels.

—Guide to historical fiction, 1914, Routledge, 25 s.

BENNETT, ARNOLD. Literary taste and how to acquire it. 2s. 6d,

With list of best books for a small private library.

BISSEKER, H. A Students' library. 1911. 2s.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. Quarterly catalogue of books published in the Bombay Presidency 1875. to date.

Quarterly supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

BOOK PRICES CURRENT ; record of auction sales in Gt. Britain 1887 to date (annual). 32s. 6d. each.

BRITISH SCIENCE GUILD ; Scientific and technical books. 2 vols. 12s.6d.

Only contains books published in Great Britain and Ireland.

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BROWN, S. Ireland in fiction ; a bibliography. 1919. 10s 6d.

BURNET, J. C. Manuel de libraire. 5me. édition, with supplement and a geographical bibliographical dictionary, Paris, 6 v. 1860–80 (*Reprint*).

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DUFF, E. F. 15th century English books, with facsimiles. (Bibliographical Society) 1917.

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Priced list of all books published in Gt. Britain and Ireland.

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LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, LONDON. Subject index to periodicals. 1915–22. *also* 1926. (1923–1925 *is in press*)

LOWNDES. W. T. Bibliographer's manual of English literature. ed. by H. G. Bohn. 6v. 1858–64.

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A complete catalogue of Marathi printed books, forming the preliminary volume of the Marathi Cyclopaedia.

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Gives useful lists of cheap books suitable for school libraries.

DUTT, NEWTON, M. The Baroda library system. 16pp. 1918.

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General Editor, Alex. J. Philip, Editor, *Librarian*, Gravesend, Kent. Will be in two quarto volumes.

LIBRARY WORK CUMULATED, 1905–1911. A bibliography and digest of library literature. N. Y. 1912 $ 4

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——Libraries of the gods. Pre-historic and pictorial object libraries, Wampams, quipus, hiersroglyphics, record keeping, etc. $1·25.

——Biblical libraries; sketch of library history, 3400 B. C. to 150 A. D. 1914 $1·25.

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How to apportion the money for a public library: based on the actual expenditures of 64 libraries.

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VI. ASSOCIATIONS, REPORTS, DIRECTORIES, PERIODICALS.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (The A. L. A.) 86 E Randolph St. Chicago, Membership subscription, $5, which includes *Bulletin* with *Handbook* and *Proceedings*, also *Adult Education and the Library* (a quarterly).

AMERICAN LIBRARY DIRECTORY, 1927. R. R. Bowker, New York. $5.

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ANDHRADESA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Bezwada (Madras Presidency.)

ASSOCIATION OF ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS. London. Publishes the *Library Assistant*, monthly, Bethnal Green. London, E.

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BARODA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, founded 1915. Publishes *Pustakalaya*, a Gujarati illustrated monthly for libraries.

BARODA LIBRARIES CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY SOCIETY LTD., Raopura, Baroda.

BOOK PRICES CURRENT. 1888 to date annual. Gives market prices of rare and valuable books. 32s. 6d.

BENGAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (Bangiya Sahitya Parishad) 7 Rajendra Dutta Lane, Calcutta. President Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Sec. S. K. Ghosh. There are affiliated District Library Associations in Hooghly, Noakhali, Mymensingh and the 24 Pergannahs.

BOOK REVIEW DIGEST, Monthly. 1905 to date, N. Y., H. W. Wilson Co. annual subscription $ 10. Gives description of new books, with digests and reviews by leading journals.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH. A complete classified list. *Gratis from many British Booksellers.*

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST, Dumfermline, Scotland.

Annual reports on libraries etc. 1914 to date.

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—Statistics relating to public libraries in the United Kingdom, 1916.

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CROYDON (Surrey, England) Public Libraries. Readers' Index. 6 numbers per annum. subsc. 1s. Gives lists of new books.

CUMULATIVE BOOK INDEX, monthly, N. Y., H. W. Wilson Co.
Lists of new American books. $12. per annum.

CUMULATIVE BOOK LIST. (quarterly) J. Whitaker and Son, Warwick Lane, London, E. C. 20s. per annum. A classified fist of new books.

ENGLISH CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, annually, *Publishers Circular* Office. London. 1801 to date

HOOGHLY DISTRICT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, founded 1925. Bansbaria Public Library, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal, India. President, S. C. Goswami. Sec, M. N. Rudra. A directory of the institutions affiliated with the Association is being compiled. Annual subsn. for individuals and institutions, Re. 1. Councillor's subscription Rs. 2.

INDEX GENERALIS; year book of universities, colleges, museums, art galleries, libraries, observatories and learned societies of the world, Paris, Spes. 1925-6, 30s. *In French.*

INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Bezwada, Kistna Dist. Madras Presy.

KELLYS' Directory of stationers, printers, bookbinders, and paper makers of Great Britain and Ireland, 1924. 35s.

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LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Monthly Notes, 1880-83. London.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of Gt. Britain and Ireland (established 1878) 26 Bedford Square, London, W. C. (1) annual subscription 42s. per annum, which includes *Handbook* also the

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD (quarterly).

LIBRARY CHRONICLE. London. 1884-8.

LIBRARY NOTES. edited by Melvil Dewey, Boston, 1886-92.

LIBRARY JOURNAL, (two issues per month) R. R. Bowker, New York. subscription, $ 3.50.

LIBRARY REVIEW, (quarterly) Dumfermline, Scotland, Annual subscription 4s.

LIBRARY WORLD. (monthly) London. Grafton & Co.

LITERARY YEARBOOK SERIES, (annual) published by Mark Meredith, 67 Dale St. Liverpool, England i.e.

Who's Who in literature. 10s. 6d.

What editors and publishers want; a list of periodicals. 5s.

Librarians' Guide: library directory of the world. 8s. 6d.

MADRAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. University Library, Triplicane, Madras. President K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar. Sec., S. R. Rangnathan.

MAHARASTRA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Poona.

MINERVA JAHRBUCH DER GELEHRTEN WELT. (Yearbook of the Learned World). 3 vols. Berlin, 3 v. 1928 80s.

Directory of the universities, colleges, learned societies, libraries, museums, and observatories of the world. *In German.*

NATIONAL BOOK COUNCIL, 3 Henrietta St., Covent Garden. London. Publishes about 50 excellent select bibliographies annually from 1925. Annual subscription for associates 5s. Specially recommended are following; India (62), Indian Art (45), Education (61), Agriculture (58), Motors (94) Wireless, (93), Spiritualism and Physical Research (74,75)

NEW YORK LIBRARIES. (quarterly) Albany, N. Y. New York State Library.

NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY. London C. Mitchell & Son., annual 5s.

ONTARIO LIBRARY REVIEW AND BOOK SELECTION GUIDE. Ottawa (Ontario) Dept. of Education. (quarterly).

PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER, weekly, with lists of new books. J. Whitaker & Son, Warwick lane, London E. C. subsc. 10s.

PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR. (Weekly) London Subn. 21s. 6d.

PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, with list of new books. N. Y., R. R. Bowker. subscription. $6.

PITTSBURGH (U. S. A.) Carnegie Library Bulletin; monthly. (List of new books).

REVUE DES BIBLIOTHEQUES, Paris. H. Champion. Subsc. 100 francs. Official organ of the French Library Association.

TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT, (weekly) London. 17s. 4d. per annum.

TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT. Weekly. London. 17s. 4d. per an.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, School of Librarianship, University College. London W. C. Director, Dr. A. E. Baker.

WILSON BULLETIN, Monthly. N. Y., H. W. Wilson Co. *gratis.*

ZENTRALBLAST FAR BIBLIOTHEKSWESEN. Leipzig, Monthiy. *Annual subn.,* 24 Marks.

VII. STEEL LIBRARY BOOK-SHELVING.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO., Jamestown, N. Y.

HINE DESK AND FIXTURE CO., 52 Lafayette Street, New York.

LIBRACO LTD. 52 Cannon Street, London, E. C.
Makers of the "Vernier" adjustable book-shelf.

LIBRARY BUREAU Division of the Rand-Remington Business Service Inc., 451 Broadway, New York.

LUCY & CO. Eagle Ironworks, Oxford, England.

SNEAD & CO. Ironworks, Toronto, Canada, and Jersey City, N. J.

VIII. LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

"ACADEMY ARCHITECTURE" OFFICE, London. 200 library plans. *2* vols each 10s.

BRISCOE, W. A. S. Library planning. 1927. 8s. 6d.

BROWN. J. D. *ed.* Open access libraries, their planning, equipment and organization, Grafton. 1915. 15s.

BURGOYNE, F. J. Library construction, architecture, fittings and furniture. 1905. 6s.

CHAMPNEYS, A. L. Public libraries, their design, construction and fittings, 1907 10s. 6d.

The most authoritative book on the subject.

CLARK, J. W. The Care of books. 1909. Camb. 12s. 6d.

An essay on the development of libraries and their fittings from the earliest times to the end of the 18th century.

EASTMÁN, W. R. Library building plans. 1906. 25 cts.
23 plans of small libraries.

——The Library building. (A. L. A. Manuals pt, 11.) 25 cts.

HADLEY, C. Library buildings (Covers every problem connected with planning erecting and furnishing a library) 154pp., ill. 1924. $ 3. 50.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS. Small library buildings. 1908 A. L. A.

SOULE, C. A. How to plan a public library for library work.
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AKERS, S. G. Simple library cataloguing. A. L. A. 1927. $ 1. 25.

BARODA CENTRAL LIBRARY. The Baroda Classification scheme and alphabetical code for author's surnames. by W. A. Borden, *Out of print.*

——Classification scheme and alphabetical code for Marathi books. 5 annas (Can be used for any Indian language)

——Classification scheme for Gujarati books (In the Catalogue of 7,000 good Gujarati books published by the Baroda Library Co-operative Society. Rs. 8.

BISHOP, W. W. Practical handbook of modern library cataloguing. 1914 $ 1.75.

BLACKBURN, C. F. Hints on catalogue titles and on index entries. n. d.

An informative yet amusing book. Appears to be intended particularly as a guide for compiling catalogues of secondhand booksellers.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford. Cataloguing rules (in the Annual Staff Manual).

BRITISH MUSEUM LONDON. Cataloguing rules, 3s 6d.

BROWN, J. D. Library classification and cataloguing. 1912. 12s 6d.

——Subject Classification Scheme. Grafton, 1914. 15s.

CALCUTTA; IMPERIAL LIBRARY. Cataloguing rules. 8 annas.

Almost the same as the British Museum Rules.

——Scheme of shelf arrangement of books.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Cataloguing rules.

CATALOGUING RULES, composed jointly by the American and the (British) Library Associations. English edition. Grafton 1908 2s 6d. American edition, A. L. A. $ 1.

Known as the "Anglo-American Code;" the most authoritative code for librarians.

CLARKE, A. L. Manual of practical indexing, 1904. 4s 6d.

CUTTER, C. A. Rules for a dictionary catalogue, Washington, Government Press. 25 cents.

Written by one of the pioneers in scientific cataloguing; very clear and explicit.

——Expansive classification. N. Y., Library Bureau.

——Three-figure Decimal Alphabetical Order Table. N. Y., Library Bureau.

——*Same.* Revised by Kate Sanborn. Library Bureau. N. Y.,

DELISLE, L. Instructions pour la mise et le maintien en ordre der livres d'une bibliothèque. 4me ed. Paris, Champion. N. D.

——Instructions pour la redaction d'un catalogue de mss et d'un inventoire des incunables. Paris. H. Champion. N. D.

DEWEY, MELVIL. Decimal classification and relative index. N. Y., H. W. Wilson, $12.

—Abridged edition. $2 : Outline, 50 cts.

This classification scheme is more popular with the libraries of the world than all the other schemes put together. Every librarian has necessarily to be *au fait* with it, whatever scheme his library may have adopted. The abridged edition will do for libraries of a medium size. To supplement it, pages from the largest edition may be purchased.

—Library school card catalogue rules. Boston. 1905.

—Simplified library school rules. 1904. N. Y., Library Bureau.

FELLOWS, J. Cataloguing rules. N. Y. Wilson $4.

GUPPY, Henry. Suggestions for the cataloguing of incunabula; reprinted from the *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*. Prepared at the request of the Cataloguing Committee of the Library Association. 12pp. 1924.

HASSE, A. R. U. S. Government publications; a cataloguer's handbook. 2v.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE, Brussels, Manuel de repertoire bibliographique universale; organization, règles, etc.

—Classification Bibliographique Decimale; tables generale: édition Francaise. 1899-1905. *In progress.*

An large extension of Dewey's Decimal Classification scheme with some modifications.

HITCHLER, T. Cataloguing for small libraries. A. L. A. $1.25.

The best book on the subject.

KAISER, J. Systematic indexing. 2v. 1911. (Mainly for business purposes).

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington. Classification Scheme. *In progress.*

——Outline scheme of classes.

—Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogue of the Library. 2nd ed. 2v. 1919.

LINDENFELT, K. A. Eclectic card catalogue rules, Boston, 1890.

MANN, M. Subject headings for juvenile catalogues, A. L. A. 1916. $1. 90.

MOTH, A. Glossary of library terms in 8 European languages. Boston, 1915.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, Albany. Indexing principles. 1903.

PHILIP, A. J. Production of the printed catalogue. 1910. 7s. 6d.

QUINN, J. H. Manual of library cataloguing. Grafton, 1923. 5s.

RICHARDSON, E. C. Classification. $ 1.25.

SAVAGE, E. A. Descriptive annotation for library catalogues. 5s.

SAYERS, W. C. B. Canons of classification applied to the Expansive, Decimal, Subject and Library of Congress Classifications. 1915. 3s. 6d.

—Introduction to practical classification. 1918. 3s. 6d.

SAYERS, W. B. and J. D. Stewart, The Card catalogue. 1913.

SEARS, M. E. Subject headings for small libraries, N. Y. 1923. $ 1.50.

STEWART, JAS. D. The Sheaf catalogue III 3s 6d,

The "Sheaf catalogue" consists of loose sheets, bound by mechanical means into a sheaf or volume. The arrangement allows of easy insertion of leaves. This method is cheaper than the card catalogue, and incorporates many of the advantages of that system.

VOCABULAIRE TECHNIQUE de l èditeur en sept langues, Berne, 1913. 32s.

WALTER, F. K. Abbreviations and technical terms used in book catalogues. Boston, 1912.

WHEATLEY, H. B. How to make an index.

—How to catalogue a library. 1889.

X. CATALOGUES OF LIBRARIES.

ALLAHABAD PUBLIC LIBRARY, Catalogue. 1894.

BANKIPORE ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue of books in European languages. 1918.

——Catalogue of Persian and Arabic Mss. Vols. 1, and 2.

This famous library was founded by Justice Khan Bahadur Md. Khuda Buksh.

——Catalogue of principal mss. *vide* O'Connor's *A Eastern Library.*

BANGALORE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue, 2v. each Re. 1. 1918-26.

Classified by Dewey System. An excellent catalogue.

BARODA (India)

ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM. Catalogue of Library. Pt. I; Fine and applied art and archaeology. Classified by Dewey system by Newton M. Dutt.

——Catalogue of European pictures, by E. G. Dibdin. 1921.

COLLEGE LIBRARY. Catalogue. 1911.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT. Catalogue, classified by Dewey system. 1927.

EDUCATION DEPT. LIBRARY. Catalogue. 1909.

HUZUR POLITICAL OFFICE LIBRARY. Catalogue. 1928.

LEGAL REMEMBRANCER'S LIBRARY. Catalogue. 1909.

VARISHT (i. e. High) COURT LIBRARY. Catalogue. 1908.

RESIDENCY LIBRARY. Catalogue.

SRI SAYAJI LIBRARY (founded by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad). Catalogue of English books. 1891 (about 8,000 vols.)

—Supplement (in typescript) About 2,000 vols.

—Catalogue of Gujarati books.

—Catalogue of Marathi books.

This library has been transferred to the Central Library.

LAKSHMIVILAS PALACE LIBRARY. 1910-11. 2 vols (also editions of 1888 and 1895).

This collection of some 20,000 volumes formed the nucleus of the Central Library, having been transferred in 1910.

CENTRAL LIBRARY. Bulletins of new books. 1911-1917.

——Catalogue of books on Shakespeare, April 23rd, 1916.

BARODA CENTRAL LIBRARY.

—Catalogue of Marathi books with supplement: classified, with author and title indexes. 1917–28.

Catalogue of Gujarati books. 1917.

—(Travelling Library Branch) Lists of travelling libraries for females, children, teachers, farmers, etc.—*in Gujarati.*

—CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE of 7,000 selected books in Gujarati with publisher's name and price, also author and title indexes, 1928. Rs. 8: Baroda Library Co-operative Society. Ltd.

—ORIENTAL INSTITUTE (formerly the Sanskrit Section of the Central Library, Baroda) Classified catalogue of about 20,000 palm leaf and paper mss. in the Oriental Institute Baroda *(In progress)*

Vol. 1. Veda, Vedalaksana and Upanishads (describing 1,420 mss) edited by G. K. Shrigondekar and K. S. Ramswamy Shastry, with preface by Dr. B. Bhattacharyya, 1925. Rs. 6. Vol. 2 *In the Press.*

The Oriental Institute possesses a representative collection of catalogues of Sanskrit manuscripts of the principal libraries of the world.

BELFAST Free Public Library. Catalogue of Reference Library. 1896. Lending Library. 1888. Novels and children's literature. 1909.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Catalogue. classified by Dewey system. 3 vols. 1923-4.

Vols. 1 & 3 English. Vol. 2 Sanskrit and Vernacular.

BERLIN. Konigliche Bibliothek. Verzeichnis der im Grossen Lesesaale aufgestellten Handbibliothek. 1909 (Index to books in the Large Reading Room)

BHAVNAGAR, Barton Library. Catalogue. 1901.

BILGRAMI. SYED ALI. Catalogue of his private library in Hyderabad, Deccan. 1907.

BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue of the War Poetry collection. 1921.

—Catalogue of Shakespeare collection.

BISHOPSGATE, (LONDON), INSTITUTE. Catalogue of library. 2v. 1901–11 A dictionary catalogue with excellent annotations.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford. Catalogue of Shakespeare Exhibition. Qto. Illus. 1916, 5s.

BOLTON (Lancs.) Public Libraries, Catalogues, Classified by Dewey Decimal System.

List 1.—Architecture, Building trades, Landscape Gardening, D. C. 720, 690, 710. pp. 76, 1911, 1d.

BOLTON Public Libraries. Catalogues, *contd.*

List 2. Fine arts, D. C. 700, 730–760. 142pp. 1911 2d

List 3. Useful arts pp. 126. 1912, 2d. *O. P.*

Supplement to No. 3, 1918 pp. 48, 1d.

List 3, Useful Arts, *revised edition.* D. C. 600. pp. 282, 1926, 6d. Catalogues about 6,000 titles.

List 4. Music and Dome stic economy, D. C. 640, 780, pp. 113, 1912, 2d.

List 5, Music, *second edition.* 104pp. 1923. 4d.

List 5. Philosophy and Religion. D. C. 200, 300. pp. 388. 1913. 3d. *O. P.*

List 6. Sociology. D. C. 300. pp. 296. 1914. 3d.

List 7. Philology and Literature. D. C. 400, 800. pp. 388. 1916, 3d.

List 8. Science. D. C. 500. 300pp. 3d. *O. P.*

List 9. Sports and Pastimes, including Photography and Landscape Gardening. D. C. 770, 760, 710. 160pp. 2d. O. P.

List 10 (i) History. D. C. 900, 913, 930–990. 326pp. 1920, 4d.

List 10 (ii) Geography, Travel. D. C. 910. 204pp.

List 10 (iii) Genealogy, Heraldry, Biography. D. C. 929, 920. 278pp. 1922. 4d.

List 11. General Works–Bibliography, Library Economy, Periodicals, Cyclopaedias, D. C. 000. 70pp.

Catalogue of Fiction. 6d. Books for boys and girls, 4d.

BOMBAY Native General Library (Framji Cowasji's Institute) Catalogue, 1883.

——Sassoon Mechanics Institute Library Catalogue, 1907.

——UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Catalogue.

—J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE. Catalogue of library. 1924.

—PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM and Library, Dhobi Talao. Classified catalogue, 1925.

—NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. Catalogue of library. 1908.

—ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. General catalogue of library to end of 1915. Pt. 1. Author. Pt. II Subject and title- 2 vols. 1917.

—Annual supplements to 1827.

BOSTON, Mass., Pubic Library. Books on domestic economy. 1911, 25 cts.

BOSTON, (Mass). Public Library. Books on architecture. 1914.

BRITISH MUSEUM. London (Dept. of Oriental Books and Mss) Catalogues, Sanskrit books, 2v; Marathi and Gujarati books, 2v; Bengali books, 2v; Hindi books, 2v.; Tamil books; Telugu books.

—(Dept. of Printed Books) General Catalogue of books. 393 parts in 56 vols. 1881-89.

—Supplement. 44 parts in 6 vols. 1900-05

—Subject Index to modern works added to the library, 1881 to 1925 7 vols.

(The General catalogue is not only an " author " catalogue, but also a "name" catalogue, books about persons also being indexed under his or her name.)

The Subject Index forms a valuable bibliography of subjects.

—Catalogue of books in the English language printed up to 1640. 3v. 1884

—Catalogue of books of reference in the Reading Room 2v. (i. Authors. ii. subjects) 1910

—Catalogue of Indian official publications, ed. by F. Campbell. 1899

—Guide to Exhibition of books illustrating the history of printing, 1901

—Facsimiles of early printod books. 1897

—Bible Exhibition. Guide to the MSS and printed books exhibited in celebration of the Tercentenary of the Authorised Edition. 1911.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Public Library. Reading Lists.—

The Welfare of children and the care of dependent children. 44pp. 1908.

—Aeronautics. pp. 14. 1909.

—Personal hygiene and physical development. 28pp. 1910.

—Books useful to teachers. 12pp. 1904.

—Child's own library. 16pp. 1912.

CALCUTTA: Imperial Library. Catalogue 4v. 1904-16 (containing accessions up to 1913).

——Subject Index. 2v. (up to 1904) 1908.

——Publications taken in the Reading Room. 1913

—Calcutta University Catalogue, classified by Dewey system.

——English literature, 1920. social sciences, including administration, law, politics and education. 2 pts. 1925-8.

——The Pischel Collection (Sanskrit, Pali, Phllosophy.)

CALCUTTA: Madrasseh Library Catalogue, English books, 2v. 1909, 1914;

——Arabic and Persian mss. 1906.

—Asiatic Society of Bengal. Catalogue of printed books in European languages. 1910.

——Descriptive catalogue of Persian mss in the A, S. B. 1924.

CALCUTTA: Imperial Record Dept. of India. Handbook to the records of the Government of India, 1748-59. Calcutta, 1925. Rs. 5.

CAMBRIDGE Public Library catalogue. 1912.

CHELSEA (London) Public Library. Catalogue. 1911.

CHICAGO, Newberry Library. Catalogue of Tibetan, Mongolian and Japanese books. 1913.

——Material for the study of the English drama (excluding Shakespeare,) 1911.

—Arabic and Turkish mss. 1912.

—Narratives of captivities amongst the North American Indians; books and mss. 1912.

CHISWICK Public Library Catalogue. 1911

COLOMBO Museum Library Catalogue. 3v. 1890-96-99.

COVENTRY Free Public Library. Juvenile catalogue, 30pp. 1908.

CROYDON, Surrey, Public Libraries : Reader's Index. Vol. 6 *etc.* 1914 to date. (*Additions, also occasional bibliographies*).

EAST HAM, Central Library. Catalogue. 1908.

EDWARDS, Francis, Bookseller, London. Classified catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to Asia. 751 pp. *cir.* 1906.

GREENWICH, Central Library. Catalogue. 1911

HACKNEY (London) Central Library. Catalogue. 1911.

HAMPSTEAD Public Library. Catalogue. 1910.

HYDERABAD. Deccan. Asafiya Library, catalogue 2v.

ISLINGTON, London, Public Library. Classified catalogue. 1909. Classified by Brown's subject classification system.

JAIPUR. The Maharaja Public Library Catalogue. Vol. 1 English, 1902.

JAISALMERE, Rajputana. Catalogue of books in the Jain Bhandars (Ms. libraries) by C. D. Dalal and L. B. Gandhi. (*Gaekwad's Oriental Series* vol. 21.) 1923 Rs. 3-4

KAVINDRACHARYA List; Catalogue of Sanskrit works in the collection of Kavindracharya, a Bengali Pandit (*fl.* 1656, A. D.) edited by R. Anantakrishna Shastry. Foreword by Dr. Ganganatha Jha. (*Gaekwad's Oriental Series* v. 17) Baroda, 12 annas.

KUMBAKONAM, India, Gopal Row Library Catalogue. 1900.

KYOTO, Japan, Finding list of European books (Dewey Classification). 1908

—Imperial University, Law Dept. Catalogue of books in European langiages, mainly on law, sociology and economics. 3v. 1913.

LAHORE; Punjab Public Library. Classified catalogue. 3v. 1913-24.

—Sanskrit books,. 1909: Hindi books, 1909: Urdu books 1916.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington. Bibliographies:—

American occupation of the Phillipines, 1905. International law and Continental law, 1913. Check list of American newspapers, 1901. Check list of foreign newspapers., 1904. Federal control of commerce. Conservation of natural resources in the U. S. 1912. Cost of living and prices. Currency and banking, 1908. Immigration, 1907. Iron and steel in commerce, 1907. Municipal affairs, 1906. Government ownership of Railways, 1907. Railroads in foreign countries, 1905. Valuation and capitalization of railroads, 1909. Sugar, chiefly in its economic aspect. 1910. Tariffs of foreign countries and Mr Chamberiain's plan of tariffs, 1906. Taxation of inheritances and incomes, 1907. Co-operative cataloguing and catalogue cards. The Far East. Initiative, referendum and recall. 1912.

LONDON; Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park. Catalogue of Canadian books, 1925.

—London Library. Author Catalogue. 2v. 1913, 42s.

——Supplement. to 1920

—Further Supplement in preparation (*i.e.* in 1928)

—Subject Index. 2v. 1909—1923.

—Library Association and Library Assistant Association.

Union class-list (of books on Library economy, bibliography and cognate subjects) 1913.

——Foreign office Library. Catalogue of printed books. 1926. 60s.

—India Office Library. Catalogue of printed books:—

Vol. I English. 1888, Index and supplements. Vol. II. Indian languages. i. Sanskrit. ii. Hindustani iii. Hindi, Panjabi, Sindhi, 1902. iv. Bengali, Uriya, Assamese, 1905. v. Marathi and Gujarati, 1908

—Catalogue of Persian mss by B. H. Ethe. Vol. I. 1903

—Catalogue of Hindustani mss. 1926

——Catalogue of European mss. Vol. I. The Collection of Lt. Col. Colin Mackenzie. 1916. Vol II. pt. 1. The Robert Orme collection, 1916.

—Lincoln's Inn Library. Catalogue. 2 Vols. 1859–90.

MADRAS; CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue 2v. (i. author. ii. subject.) 1908–14.

MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY. Catalogue of Reference Department, 2 vols. 1864–89. Index of names and subject. 1881.

MOCATTA, FREDC. DAVID. Catalogue of books and mss forming his library, mainly in Hebrew or on Jewish subjects. 1904

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, New Oxford St. London, W. C. Annual catalogue of circulating library. 6s.

Useful features are the lists of novels and juvenile fiction, not only under author and title, but also grouped under headings representing their

topical interest, e. g. detective novels, historical romances, sociological novels, stories describing places, etc.

MYSORE, Mysore Public Library Catalogue. 1919. Re. 1.

NAVSARI, Baroda State. Catalogue of the Dastur Meherji Rana Library, 1925.

NEWCASTLE-TYNE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Classified list (Dewey system) Heraldry and Genealogy, 1910. Fine Arts, 1900. Useful arts, 1903. Education. 1909.

NEWARK, N. J, Public Library. 1000 of the best fiction, and stories for young people. 1904.

NEW YORK. ASTOR LIBRARY (now amalgamated with the New York Public Library) Catalogue. 8 vols. Camb. Mass. 1857-86.

--New York Public Library. List of maps illustrating the progress of geographical knowledge to the end of the 17th century. 1904.

--Subject Lists:—Gypsies. Books for the blind. Grammars and dictionaries of Asia, Oceania, Africa. International and uuiversal languages. Furniture and interior decoration. Italian books. Czechic books. De Bry collection of voyages. Folk songs. N. Hawthorne. Muhammedan law. City waste and city hygiene. Music. Arabs. Arabic poetry. Oriental drama. Philosophy. Shakers. Witchcraft, 2v. Beggars. Bimetallism. Marriage. Women. Aeronautics. Ceramics and glass. Hydraulic engineering. Industrial arts and trades. Fishing and fish culture. Illumination. Assyria and Babylon. Buddhism. De-Hydrated foods. Oxy-Acetyline welding. American Inter-Oceanic canals. Typewriting machines. Japan. Music Ior the blind. Near Eastern question, including European Turkey and modern Greece, 1910. Electricity, 1902. Early American poetry, 1610-1820. Stage scenery. American drama. English and American pageants. War, its economic and social aspects, 1915. Diplomatic history of the Great War, 1919. Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton celebrations, 1919. Political parties in the U. S., 1914. Prints and their production. Historical prints and early prints of American cities. B. Franklin. William II, ex-German Emperor. Mohammedan law, 1907. Torpedoes. Naval architecture and shipbuilding. Submarines, 1918. Naval history and administration, 1904.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, Albany, N. Y. Lists:—

House decoration and furniture. 1899. Domestic economy, 1901. China and the Far East, 1901. Frobel and books for children's librarians, 1901. Florence, 1906. Scotland, 1907. Books for a prison library, 1917. Health of the school child, 1918. Books for the blind, 1918. Best Books of the year, 1909 to date.

NEW YORK: Columbia University. Bibliographical sketch of Anglo-Saxon literature.

PARIS. XV Arrondisement. Bibliothèque. Catalogue. 1922.

PATNA University Library. Catalogue. 1927.

PATENT OFFICE, LONDON. LIBRARY. Catalogue. 3v. 1883-1910.

Subject lists;—

Domestic economy, foods and beverages, 1902. Architecture and building construction, 1903. Aerial navigation and meteorology, 1905.

—New Series; Works of Reference, biography, bibliogrphy. The auxiliary historical sciences, 1608. Patents, designs and trade marks, and copyright. 1908. The Fine and graphic arts, 1909. Photo-mechanical printing and photography, 1914. Enamelling, art metalwork, furniture, costume and hair dressing and working, 1914. Horology, 1912. General Science and physics, 1914. Sound and light, including music and musical instruments, and optical instruments, 1914. Chemistry, 1911. The Mineral industries, 3 parts. 1912.

Aerial navigation and meteorology, 63pp.

Agriculture and rural economy, 424pp. 1905.

Electricity, magnetism and electro-technics. 286pp. 1904.

PATTAN, BARODA STATE. Descrlptive catalogue of the palm-leaf and paper mss in the Jain bhandars of Pattan, by the late C. D. Dalal and L. B. Gandhi. (*Gaekwad's Oriental Series*). Baroda; Oriental Institute. (*In the press*).

PITTSBURGH; CARNEGIE LIBRARY Classified catalague. 11 vols. 1895-$35. 1916

—Monthly bulletin of accessions. 1912 etc. 50 cts *per annum.*

Kindly presented by this library. It is arranged on the Dewey system. With its extended notes and full annotations, it forms one of the most useful catalogues issued by any public library.

—Annotated catalogue of books used in home libraries and clubs. 1905.

—Men of science and industry; biographies. 1915 30 cts.

—Life and letters. Selected list. 1910 5 cts.

—Choice of a vocation; bibliography. 1921 25 cts.

—Annotated catalogue of books for the first 8 grades of school libraries. 1907.

—Catalogue of books in the Children's Dept. 2v. 1920.

—Favourite books of well-known people when they were boys and girls. 1922.

—Illustrated editions of children's books. 1923.

—Patriotism throngh literature. 1919.

—Stories from Robin Hood and other ballads. 1924.

PITTSBURGH: Carnegie Library. Lists:—
—Stories from the Greek myths. 1912.
—Stories from Homer. 1912.
—Stories from the Norse. 1914.
—Stories to tell children. 1926.
—Vacation reading. 1925.
—Sand; its uccurrence, properties and uses. 1918.

PUSA. (Behar & Orissa). Agricultural Research Institute. Library catalogue. 1919.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, LONDON, Library catalogue. 1886.
—Recent publications illustrating the relations between the various parts of the British Empire. 1920.
—Bibliography of foreign colonization. 1915.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON. Classified catalogue of the Library. 1871. Catalogue, 1895.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, LONDON. Catalogue of Library. 5v. 1857–82.

ROYAL SOCIETY. Catalogue of periodicals in the Library. 1912.

SAN FRANCISCO Public Library. Catalogue of fiction. 1910.
——Catalogue of music and books about music. 1911.

SHOREDITCH (LONDON) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue of Hoxton Branch, 1903

SINGAPORE; Raffles Library, Catalogue. 1900.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, Art Library. First proofs of a Universal Catalogue of books on art, by J. H. Pollen. 3v. 1870–75.

SOUTH KENGINGTON MUSEUM (Victoria and Albert Museum) London Class Lists:—
Anatomy, 1886. Renaissance architecture, 1888. Biographies of artists, 1887. Coins and medals, 1809. Drawing and geometry, 1886. Furniture, 1885. Gems, 1886 Glass, 1887. Gold and silver work and Jewellery, 1887. Japanese art, 1898. Sculpture, seals, textiles, lace, needlework, 1886. Ceramics. 1895 Painting 1883. Heraldry, 1901.

THACHER, J. B. Catalogue of the Thacher collection of incunabula. Wash ington. Supt. of Documents, 1915.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Books for boys and girls. 2,000 titles, annotated, 1927. $1. 50

TOKYO High Technological School. Catalogue of European books in the Library. Tokyo. 1904.

VIENNA, ROYAL AND IMPERIAL LIBRARY. Catalogue of Persian, Arabic and Turkish mos, 3 vols. 1865–7.

YORK GATE LIBRARY of Mr. S. W. Silver; Catalogue of literature of geography, travel, discovery, and colonization. by E. A. Petherick, with facsimiles of old and rare books. 2nd. ed. 1886.

WHAT A PUBLIC LIBRARY DOES FOR A COMMUNITY

1. It doubles the value of the education the child receives at school, and, best of all, imparts a desire for knowledge which serves as an incentive to continue his education after leaving school; and, having furnished the incentive, it further supplies the means for a life-long continuance of education.

2. It provides for the education of adults who have lacked, or failed to make use of, early opportunities.

3. It furnishes information to teachers, ministers, journalists, physicians, legislators, all persons upon whose work depend the intellectual, moral, sanitary and political welfare and advancement of the people.

4. It furnishes books and periodicals for the technical instruction and information of mechanics, artisans, manufacturers, engineers, and all others whose work requires technical knowledge — of all persons upon whom depends the industrial progress of the city.

5. It is of incalculable benefit to the city by affording to thousands the highest and purest entertainment, and thus lessening crime and disorder.

6. It makes the city a more desirable place of residence, and thus retains the best citizens and attracts others of the same character.

7. More than any other agency, it elevates the general standard of intelligence throughout the great body of the community, upon which its material prosperity, as well as its moral and political well being, must depend.

8. Finally, the public library includes potentially all other means of social betterment. A library is a living organism, having within itself the capacity of infinite growth and reproduction. It may kindle the train of thought that produces beneficent inventions, and inspire to noble deeds of every kind, all the while imparting intelligence and inculcating industry, thrift, morality, public spirit, and all those qualities that constitute the wealth and well-being of a community.

F. M. CRUNDEN.

ADDENDA

ALDRED, T. List of English and American sequel stories. 74 pp. 1922. 6s.

AMERICAN CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, 1876 to 1910. 9 vols. N. Y., Publishers' Weekly, 1881–1911.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Chicago. Aids in library work with foreigners. 24 pp. 1912. 15 cts.

——Anniversaries and holidays: a guide to programme and reference work. 1928. $6

——Books for tired eyes. List of books in large print. 40 pp. 1923. 35 cts.

——Library extension: a study of library conditions and needs. 163 pp. 1926. $ 1.75

——List of subject headings for use in dictionary catalogues. 2nd ed. 1905. 3rd ed. 1911

——Selected list of stories to tell or to read aloud. 40 pp. 1923. 35 cts.

——Vocations for college women: a reading list. Reprinted from the *News Bulletin* of the Bureau for Vocational Information. 16 pp. 1925.

——Why we need a public library, 23 pp. 1927. *gratis.*

BARODA COLLEGE LIBRARY. *Seminar for the Comparative Study of Religion.* Catalogue of Library. *(typewritten) 1917*

Most of the books have been transferred to the Central Library.

BLADES, Wm. The Enemies of books. 2nd ed. 1888.

BOSTWICK, A.E. The American public library. 3rd edition, enlarged. 425 pp., illus. N.Y., Appleton, 1923. $3

Brooklyn (N. Y.). Public Library. Rules for the guidance of the staff. 1913.

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST, Dumfermline. Country library conference, Report of proceedings, 1924

CENTRAL PROVINCES, India. Catalogue of books published in the C. P., 1915–1922. Nagpur 1925–1928.

CHIVERS BOOKBINDING. Co Inc., Brooklyn. Chivers's Catalogue for public libraries and schools. 12,000 volumes.

——Juvenile books. 1922. Supplement. 1925 *gratis.*

CHIVERS Cedric, Bookbinder. Bath. Priced Catalogue of 8,000 new books and replacements in (library) bindings. 82 pp. 1928. *gratis.*

COOPER, I. M. and MCVETY, M. A. Dictionary catalogue of the first 505 volumes of the *Everyman Library.* N. Y. Dutton, n. d.

Detailed descriptions are given of each book.

EASTMAN, M. H. Index to fairy tales, myths and legends. Boston, 1915 $ 2.25.

FAXON, F. W. Literary annuals and gift books; a bibliography, 1823-1902. Boston, 1912.

FINSBURY PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Descriptive handbook to juvenile literature. by H. G. C. Cannons. 352 pp. 1906.

The story books are classified under topical or topographical headings, together with the non-fictional works.

GERRARE, Wirt. Bibliography of guns and shooting. 1896.

GRAY, Duncan. County Library systems. Grafton, 1922. 7s. 6d.

HOLMES, W. and R., Booksellers, Glasgow. Fiction for adult readers. 114pp. 1926. *gratis.*

4,000 titles with prices.

JACKSON, A. V. W. and YOHANAN, A. Catalogue of the Cochrane collection of Persian, Arabic and Turkish manuscripts in the Metropolitan Museum of New York. N. Y., 1914.

KOCH, Theodore W. Book of Carnegie libraries (Plans and illustrations of buildings.) N. Y., Wilson, 1917. $3. 50.

LANGE, F. W. T. and BERRY, W. T. Books on the Great War. 3v. 1915-6.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION (London) Series. v. y. :—

Sayers, W. C. B. Grammar of classification. 12pp.

—The Library committee: its character and work. 8pp.

Farr, H. Libraries in the rural districts. 12pp. 1909.

Hulme, E. W. Ideals old and new: address to the L. A. A., 1913. 12pp.

Thorne, E. W. First steps in library routine. 8pp.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington. Information for readers in the main reading room. 16pp. 1912.

—*Card Section.* Bulletins Nos. 1 to 24. 1912–18.

—*Cataloguing Section.* The Cataloguing, care and classification of maps and atlases. 22pp. 1921.

—The Care, cataloguing, calendaring and arranging of manuscripts. 48pp. 1921.

—The Cataloguing of periodicals. 24pp. 1926.

—The Cataloguing of serial publications of societies and institutions. 108pp. 1919.

—Annual Reports of the Library.

LONDON UNIVERSITY OF. School of Librarianship at University College. [Programme of] Sessions, 1928–9. 98pp.

Reprinted from the University Calendar.

LOWE, J. A. The public library building plan. *Reprinted from the Architectural Forum.* 16pp. 1924. 35cts.

MONROE, W. S. Bibliography of education. (*International Education Series*) 1905.

NEILD, J. Guide to the best historical novels and tales. 1911.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE of the Board of Education (President, Sir Fred. Kenyon). Report on public libraries in England and Wales. (Cmd. No. 2888 of 1927).

PHELPS, E. M. and BALL, E. E. Periodicals of international importance. Selection of 600 periodicals useful in libraries everywhere. 36pp. N. Y., Wilson. 35 cts.

REPERTOIRE INTERNATIONAL de la Libraire (International directory of the book trade.) Berne, 1912.

SAYERS, W. C. B. Introduction to library classification, theoretical historical and practical. 2nd ed., revised. Grafton, 1922 10 s6d.

—Short course of practical classifications, with special reference to the Decimal and Subject Classification. 1913. 1s.

SPAULDING, T. E. Materials and plans for the country library campaign. 47 pp. A.L.A.

TORONTO Public Library. 2,000 books for boys and girls: annotated list. $2'40.

TRUBNER & Co., London. Catalogue of dictionaries and grammars of the languages and dialects of the world. [3,000 titles.] 1882.

WARD. G. O. Publicity for public libraries: principles and methods. N.Y. Wilson, 1924 $2.40.

WRIGLEY, M.J. The film: its use in popular education. 1922. 6s

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THE FREEDOM OF BOOKS

The true literature that we garner in our libraries is the deathless thought, the immortal trust, the imperishable quickenings and revelations which genius has been frugally, steadily planting in the fertile soil of written speech, from the generations of the hymn writers of the Euphrates and the Indus to the generations now alive. There is nothing that we have common rights in so sacred and so clear, and there is no other public treasure which so reasonably demands to be kept and cared for and distributed for common enjoyment at common cost.

J. N. LARNED.

APPENDIX XXIX.

List of Stereographs in the Baroda Library Department (Visual Instruction Section)

	STEREO GRAPHS
Austria.	84
Australia and New Zealand.	99
America	100
Canada	65
Cuba and Port Rica.	98
Denmark	35
Delhi Durbar	74
England	99
Egypt	94
France	93
Greece	99
Germany	99
Great War, 1914–18	116
Holland	25
Italy	99
Ireland	100
India	100
Japan	100
Keystone Primary Set	300
Mexico	60
Norway	98
New York City	36
Philippine Islands	97
Palestine	99
Portugal	59
Russia	100
Switzerland	98
Sweden	99
South African War	69
Spain	96
Scotland	76

These are obtainable from the Keystone View Co., Meadville (Penn.) U. S. A. price 24 cts. per card.

Views of the Maharastra Country. 150

From the Deputy Educational Inspector, Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency. price one rupee per card.

APPENDIX XXX.

PERIODICALS IN BARODA INSTITUTIONS

The names of periodicals presented by the publishers, the Huzur Political Office, the Huzur Kamdar's Office, or by private persons, are printed in italic.

* These periodicals are indexed in Wilson's READER'S GUIDE, Wilson's INTERNATIONAL INDEX, or the Library Association's SUBJECT INDEX.

† These periodicals are indexed in Wilson's INDUSTRIAL INDEX.

CENTRAL LIBRARY READING ROOM

PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND.

WEEKLY	s.	d.
Amateur Photographer	19	6
British and Colonial Printer		
Christian Herald		
Health and Strength	17	
Hobbies	14	0
Illustrated London News	71	4
Manchester Guardian Weekly Edition	13	
* Nation and Athenaeum	30	4
Publisher and Bookseller	10	
Punch	36	6
Scout	13	
* Spectator	30	
* Times Educational Supplement	17	4
* Times Literary Supplement with index	20	
Tit-Bits	13	3
MONTHLY		
* Bookman	26	
Chamber of Commerce Journal		
* Chambers' Journal	15	
Chatterbox	5	
Chums	14	
* Contemporary Review Secondhand for	18	

MONTHLY	s.	d.
* Cornhill Magazine	20	
Current Literature (List of new books of the month)		
* Discovery	12	6
Draper's Record		
Drawing and Design	14	
* Fortnightly Review *Second-hand for*	18	
Handicrafts	4	
Indian Magazine and Review		
* Islamic Review. Woking	10	6
Librarian and Book World. Gravesend	12	
* Library World	15	
* London Mercury	36	
Mercantile Guardian		
Modern Wireless	17	
My Magazine	14	
* Review of Reviews	15	
Nineteenth Century and After *Secondhand*	18	0
Science Progress	32	
Strand Magazine. *Secondhand for*	9	6
**United Empire*		
Woman's Magazine and Girl's Own Paper	15	
* World Today	20	

QUARTERLY	s.	d.
* Asiatic Review	20	
* Economic Journal	21	
* Edinburgh Review (From Leonard Scott Co., N., Y. for $5·25)		
* Hibbert Journal. *Secondhand*	5	
* Imperial Institute Bulletin	16	
* Library Association Record	42	
Library Review. Dumfermline	8	
* Quarterly Review. (From Leonard Scott Co., N. Y. for $5·25)		
* Round Table	20	
Rural Industries. Organ of the Rural Industries Bureau.	1	

QUARTERLY	s.	d.
Whitaker's Cumulative List of New Books	25	

Croydon Index, published by the Croydon Public Libraries (*bi-monthly*)	1	
* *Indian Art and Letters, Organ of the India Society (Two issues per annum)*		

CONTINENTAL

Lectures Pour Tous. *m.* Paris

Das Tagebuch. *w* Berlin

World's Health. Organ of the League of Red Cross Societies. Berne

AMERICAN PERIODICALS

WEEKLY	$
Christion Science Monitor. Boston. Gift of Mr. S. S. Khorana Bombay	
Equal Rights. Organ of the National Women's Party, Baltimore, Md.	
* Literary Digest. New York	5
* Nation. New York	5
Publishers' Weekly. New York	6

MONTHLY

American Library Association Booklist. Chicago	2
* Asia. New York	4
* Atlantic Monthly. Boston	5
Book Review Digest. New York	12
Boy's Life. The Boy Scout Magazine, New York	2

SEMI-MONTHLY	$
* Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia	5
* Library Journal. New York	5

MONTHLY

*Canadian Magazine. Toronto	2
Carnegie Library Bulletin. Pittsburgh	
Cumulative Book Index (Supplement to the United States Catalogue.) New York	14
**Current History. N. Y. (gift from Mrs. Stegner, Missouri.)*	
*Harper's Magazine. New York	4

MONTHLY.	$
*Industrial Arts Magazine. Peoria (Ill.)	2·50
*Ladies' Home Journal. Philadelphia	1
*Libraries. Chicago.	3·30
*National Geographical Magazine. Washington (D.C.)	3·50
Physical Culture. N. Y.	4
*Playground. Organ of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. N. Y.	2
*Popular Mechanics. New York.	3
Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. N. Y.	12
*St. Nicholas. New York.	4
*Scientific American. New York.	4
**Wilson (H. W.) Bulletin. New York.*	
*World's Work. New York.	4

BI-MONTHLY.	
*Journal of Political Economy. New York.	4
*Foreign Affairs. New York.	5

QUARTERLY	
*International Journal of Ethics. Chicago.	3·2
**New York Libraries. New York*	
News Notes of California Libraries. San Francisco.	
Ontario Library Bulletin. Toronto	
*Political Science Quarterly. New York.	5

American Library Association (Membership) including the "Bulletin" and "Adult Education and the Library." Chicago	5
**Farmer's Bulletins. Department of Agriculture, U.S.A, Washington.*	
International Index to Periodicals. H. W. Wilson. N. Y.	10
**Smithsonian Institution Annual Report Wash.*	

PUBLISHED IN INDIA

DAILY	RS. AS.
Bombay Chronicle. Bombay 2 copies each	25
Forward. Calcutta.	30
Hindu. Madras.	
Indian Daily Mail. Bombay.	
Indian National Herald. Bombay.	30
Leader. Allahabad.	24
New India. Madras.	
(Gift from Mr. L. D. Gaekwad.)	

DAILY	RS. AS.
Pioneer. Allahabad.	48
Statesman. Calcutta.	36
Times of India. Bombay.	30
Also a free copy from the Huzur Kamdar's Office.	

SEMI-WEEKLY	
Amrit Bazar Patrika. Calcutta	8
Bengalee. Calcutta.	8

PUBLISHED IN INDIA

WEEKLY

	Rs.	As.
Bombay Chronicle. Sunday Edition. Bombay.	5	
Capital Calcutta.	54	
Indian Social Reformer. B'bay.	7	8
Maratha, Poona.	4	
People. Lahore.	6	8
Princely India. Delhi.	6	
Servant of India. Poona.	6	
Times of India Illustrated Weekly. Bombay.	22	
United India and Native States. Delhi.		
Wednesday Review (Railway Supplement) Trichinopoly	5	
Young India, Ahmedabad.		
Welfare. Calcutta.		

MONTHLY

	Rs.	As.
* Calcutta Review. Calcutta	8	
Cook's Oriental Traveller's Gazette. Bombay.		
Educational Review. Madras.	5	
Indian Industries and Power Bombay.		
Indian Review. Madras.		
Indian Railway Bradshaw. Calcutta.	16	8
Indian States Review, Madras		
Indian Textile Journal. Bombay.	12	
Industry. Calcutta.	3	
Maha Bodhi. Journal of the Maha Bodhi Society. Calcutta.		
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Indian Red Cross. Organ of the Indian Red Cross Society.		
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Journal of Indian History (3 numbers per annum) Bombay.	10	
Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. Bombay (5 numbers per annum.)		
Visva Bharati. Organ of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's International University. Bolpur.		
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Praja Bandhu.	Ahmedabad.	4	
Pratap.	Surat.	3	8
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* Indian Antiquary. Bombay

* Indian Arts and Letters. London

Indian Epigraphy. Calcutta

Indian Historical Quarterly. Calcutta

Journal Asiatique. Paris

Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society. Rajahmundry

Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Bombay

*Journal of Indian History. Madras

Journal of Oriental Research. Madras.

Journal of the Telugu Academy (in Telugu and English) Coconada

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Chemical Age, London.

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†Commerce Reports. Weekly survey of foreign trade: published by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce. U. S. A. Wash.

Indian States Review.

Indian Trade Journal, issued by tne Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Calcntta.

Patents and Designs. Pabshed by the Patent Office, Government of India. Calcutta.

Times Imperial and Foreign Trade and Engineering Supplement. London.

Wednesday Review. Trichinopoly

MONTHLY.

Agricultural Journal of India. Calcutta.

Commercial America. Published by the Commercial Museum. Philadelphia.

Commercial Bulletin; a monthly review of official and other information relating particularly to the British Export Trade, issued by H. M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon. Calcutta.

Compressed Air Magazine. Published by the Compressed Air Magazine Co., New York.

Dock and Harbour Authority. London.

Fancy Goods Record. London

Indian Textile Journal. Bombay.

Indian Magazine & Review. Organ of the National Indian Association. London

Indian Review. Madras.

Labour Gazette. Published by the Labour Office, Government of Bombay. Bombay.

Mysore Economic Journal. Bangalore.

† Nation's Business. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of theUnited States.

Perfumery and Essential Oil Record. London.

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QUARTERLY.

Anglo-Vernacular Quarterly Journal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Bombay.

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APPENDIX XXXI

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE LIBRARY DEPT. BARODA FOR 1927-28.

THE CENTRAL LIBRARY. The Department was open for 280 days in the year, but the issuing of books was suspended for 30 days, while the Lending Library was being transferred to the Nyaya Mandir Hall. 1,463 books were purchased at a cost of Rs. 4,080, 286 were received as gifts, etc, and 1,565 were discarded. At the end of the year the stock amounted to 87,948 volumes (English 52,530, Gujarati 18,126, Marathi 14,165, and other vernaculars 3,127.) The circulation figures were English 27,556, Gujarati 35,247, Marathi 31,173, and other Vernaculars 3,060, making a total of 97,036 volumes, or a daily average of 388'14 volumes during the 250 days on which the Lending Library was open. 3,118 volumes were also circulated in the city through Travelling Libraries. The number of registered borrowers was 4,323. The Children's Playroom was visited by 14,252 children. The Newspaper Reading Room was open for 365 days. 171 periodicals were subscribed for and 38 received as gifts. In the Bindery 5,389 books were bound and repaired at a cost in wages and materials of Rs. 1,125. The Sanskrit Section (including its stock of the Gaekwad's Oriental Series, as well as 13,166 mss and 6,459 Sanskrit printed books,) was transferred on 1st, September 1927 to the newly constituted Oriental Institute.

TRAVELLING LIBRARY SECTION. 504 volumes were bought at a cost of Rs. 694. 34 volumes were received as gifts, and 8 were discarded. The stock at the end of the year was 17,426 volumes. 3,118 volumes were circulated in the city and 8,748 in the Mofussil. The circulation (11, 866 books) was carried on from 130 centres, and mainly consists of Gujarati books.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION SECTION. 52 Shows were given to 59,819 persons and 12,500 stereographs were circulated.

COUNTRY LIBRARIES. The Assistant Curator, having been placed on special duty to assist in the Flood Relief work in Petlad Taluka, could only sppare 51 days for library inspection. During this period he inspected 33 libraries and 20 reading rooms. He gave lectures on library training in Petlad for three days, 12 village library secretaries being present. In January 1928 50 secretaries of town and village libraries were called to Baroda to discuss library problems. During April, elementary library instruction was given to 20 scholars of the Male Training College. A Correspondence Training Class was also established for voluntary workers in the Library cause. Some 30 teachers joined this class. Two new taluka or county library associations have been founded, i. e. in Padra and Sankheda, bringing the total number up to six. The Third Conference of the Baroda Library Association met at Petlad in March under the Presidentship of Dr. K. G. Naik, and as usual, a Library Exhibittion was organized on this occasion,

EVENTS OF THE YEAR. Mr. N. M. Dutt, Curator of Libraries, was elected a Fellow of the (British) Library Association, and has also been asked by the Editor of a projected Library Encyclopaedia to act as literary representative for India in connection with that undertaking.

VISITORS. Amongst the numerous visitors to the Central Library may be mentioned four large parties of American tourists, and the following ladies and gentlemen; the General Commanding the Southern Indian Army, Mr. Statham, Secretary to the Education Committee of the Statutory Commission, Sir Abbas Ali Baig (formerly Vice-President, of the Council of India) and Lady Baig, Sir Moropant V. Joshi (late Home Member, C. P. Government), Miss Cecile Matheson (Extension Lecturer for the Oxford and Cambridge Universities), Mr. T. Mardy Jones, M.P. for Aberystwyth, Mrs. Margaret Cousens (Secretary of the Women's Indian Association), Mr. A. C. Hankin, C. S. I., C. I. E. (formerly Inspector-General of Police to H. E. H. the Nizam), Lt.—Col. S. Gordon Johnson, D.S.O., M. C, Dr. Charlotte Krause of Leipzig University and Dr. Helen Johnson, of Leland Stanford and Princeton Universities. These two ladies are students of Jainism and had visited Baroda some years before to consult manuscripts and make researches here.

LIBRARY EXTENSION. The Council have approved the proposals of a Library Building Committee, and have requested H. H. the Maharaja Saheb to sanction the sum of rupees two lakhs for carrying out the project.

EXPENDITURE. The expenditure for the year was:—Establishment, Rs. 26,623, Book purchase, 4,080, Book-binding (salaries and material) 1,128. Periodicals, 1,600, Insurance, 781, Travelling Library Section, 1,478, Visual Instruction Section, 2,276, Grants to aided Libraries, 31,379, Miscellaneous 5,578, TOTAL RUPEES, 74,923.

BUDGET FOR 1928-29. Sanctioned budget for the current year.—Establishment, 27,013, Book Grant, 14,000, Periodicals, 1,600, Bindery (including wages) 1,144, Travelling Library, 1,500, Visual Instruction Section. 3,360, Insurance, 782, Grants to Country Libraries, 31,379, Miscellaneous, 12,414. TOTAL Rs. 93,313.

COUNTRY LIBRARY STATISTICS. There are 45 district and town libraries and 661 village libraries, besides 172 reading rooms. The expenditure on these institutions amounted to Rs. 94,939, of whch Rs. 31,379 were contributed by Government, Rs. 33,681 by the District Boards and Rs. 29,879 by the people. 95 village libraries received no grant, having failed to raise subscriptions. Up to the time of writing all the 45 town libraries and all the the village libraries except 16 have sent in their returns, which were as follows; Aggregate Stock of books 472,906, Circulation 294,237, Readers 473,926.

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127	5	*For* Burnet, J. C. *read* Brunet, J. C.

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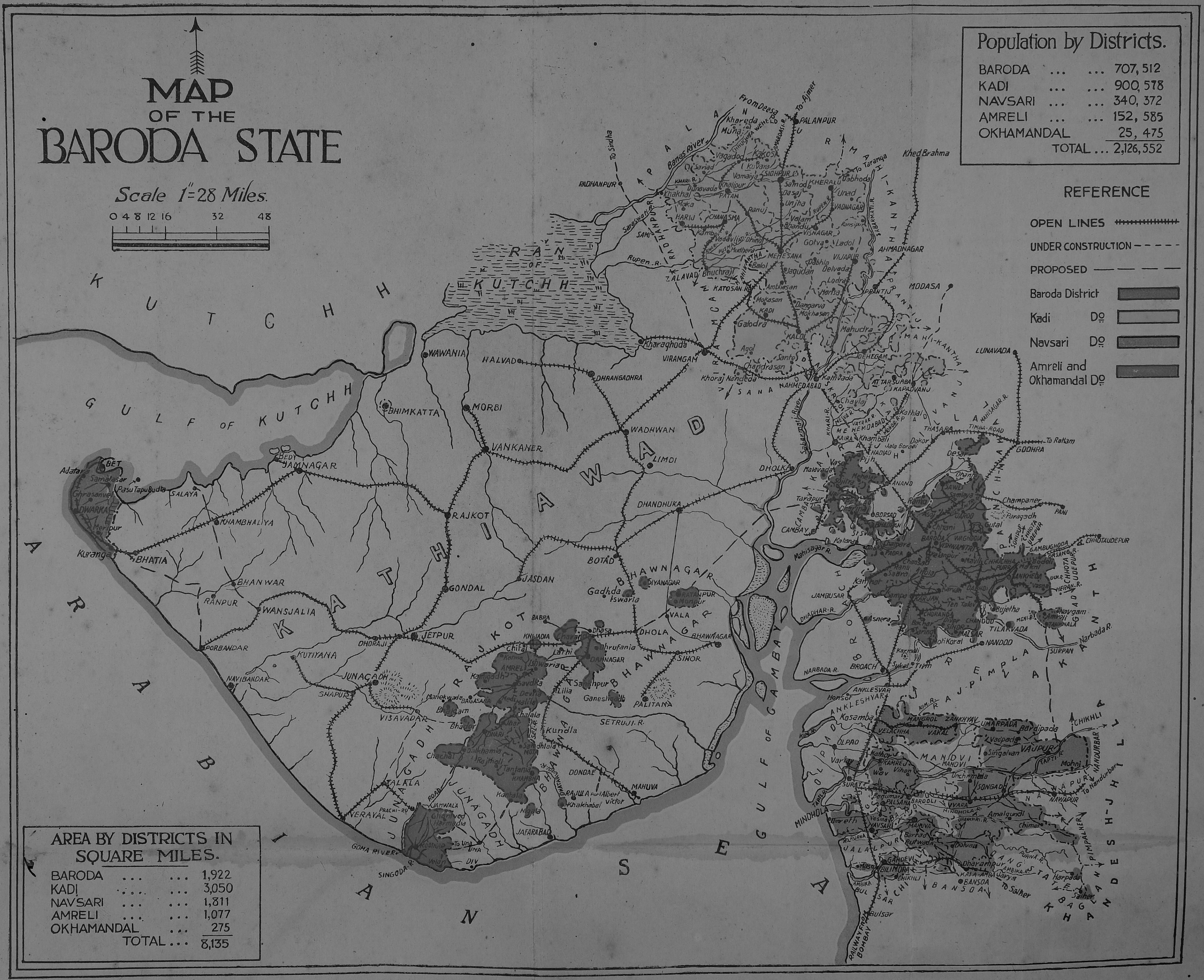

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